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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1911.

The Week

Not only the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill in the House of Representatives on Friday of last week, but also the nature of the vote upon it, was so entirely a foregone conclusion that comment upon the event is hardly necessary. As was the case in the preceding Congress, President Taft's measure received the almost unanimous vote of the Democrats in the House, while a majority of the votes cast by the members of his own party were recorded against it. As an augury of the future, it is not uninteresting to note that two Louisiana Democrats who voted against the reciprocity bill in the last session came over to its support last week. But the most salient fact connected with the story of the bill in the present Congress is the remarkable strength of the Democratic tactics, and the high quality shown by Mr. Underwood, the leader of the party on the floor. The "farmer's free-list" bill was a master-stroke, and Mr. Underwood utilized it in the debate with an effectiveness that left nothing to be desired. What gives real strength to the Democratic position is that the party is grappling with a big and difficult question in a spirit that is at once courageous and practical. If there is to be an era of such leadership as that represented by Mr. Underwood, the term "practical politics" may be rescued from the ignominy into which it has fallen and recover the meaning to which it is legitimately entitled.

It is because Mr. Underwood has both character and brains that his leadership is so welcome. His possession of both had been well established before he was chosen for the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, and his reputation throughout the nation cannot fail to be greatly enhanced by the record of the present session. On Friday, in reply to the assertion made recently by Mr. Cannon that the United States Steel Corporation favored the reciprocity bill, he stated that he was in receipt of a telegram saying that that corporation had stopped work on important mills in his district, throwing

3,000 men out of employment, because of his advocacy of reductions in the steel tariff; and, what is more to the purpose as showing the temper of the man, he pointed out that he had advocated reduction of the steel tariff two years ago—before Canadian reciprocity was heard of—and that the Steel Trust interests had failed to turn him out of Congress in consequence as they had threatened. This means something, in the case of a man who represents the Birmingham district of Alabama; it reminds one of William L. Wilson and the coal tariff in West Virginia. And as for political strategies, Mr. Underwood showed that he knew something about that when, in response to the taunt that the Democrats were "playing politics" with the "farmer's free-list" bill, knowing that it could not become a law, he put his view of the case in a nutshell thus:

The free list bill will become law, or the Republican Senate that kills it or the Republican President that vetoes it will never be heard from again.

Mr. Roosevelt now tells us that he is "not a candidate for the Presidency," and that if any of his real friends seek to make him such, they will do him "a cruel injustice." The implication, too, is that a cruel injustice was done him last autumn when he was made the issue in the campaign in this State:

When I got back from Europe, I wanted to go home and be quiet; I didn't want to mix in politics. But I was importuned on every hand—by the insurgents of the West and by the progressives of my own State—to help along the movement for honesty in high places in the political and financial world. It seemed to me that it was my duty to try to help them in the fight for popular government without any regard to what the effect might be to me personally. I didn't see how I could keep out of the fight and retain my self-respect; so I went into it.

But the trouble was that the people on the other side couldn't keep from doing what they did, any more than Mr. Roosevelt could keep from doing what he did. If a mere call "to help along the movement" had the effect of compelling Mr. Roosevelt to go out West and make a series of speeches of which the refrain was "I will make the corporations come to time," "I will cinch the crooks," etc., and in which he laid out a vast programme of "new nationalism," who

could say how much or how little it would take to compel him to become a candidate for the Presidency? Those who thought that things pointed that way, and didn't like the prospect, certainly had a good deal to go upon; and how could *they* keep out of the fight and retain their self-respect?

Another statesman from Illinois has brought tears to the eyes of hardened Congressmen. This time it is no less a person than "Uncle Joe" Cannon in the course of a three and a half-hour speech against reciprocity. Admiration for that fine old Spartan's remarks on protection and what it has done to people of the country west of the Alleghanies is lost in the deeper emotions stirred by his tribute to the country newspaper:

When I could not get the truth into the metropolitan newspapers, the country newspapers came to my rescue. God bless the country newspaper! They are a part of us. When we are married and given in marriage they tell the good news. They go to our weddings and our funerals. They rejoice with us when we rejoice, and mourn with us when we mourn.

Once upon a time it was the Republican veterans in Congress who made laws for the country while young Democratic members from the South supplied the poetry and pathos. To-day positions are completely reversed. The young men from the South are busy discussing tariff schedules, and Congress, when thirsting for a bit of human emotion, must turn to the soft sentiment that fairly oozes from veterans like Lorimer and Cannon.

A long vista of trouble between this country and Canada is opened up to the prophetic eye by a little speech made by Representative La Follette, of Washington, in support of an amendment offered by him to take sheep off the free list. The free admission of these live animals, he declared, would to a large extent put wool on the free list. Canadian sheepmen, he said, would drive thousands of sheep over the line before shearing time, and after shearing them would drive them back into Canada, in the meanwhile selling their wool, duty-free, in the United States. Now it strikes us that any one who thinks that this little operation could be easily effected knows not well the subtle ways

that Uncle Sam's tariff guardians keep, and how they can pass and turn again. If they don't want to let wool in free, they may, speaking broadly, be counted on to find ways of confining the free immigration of sheep to the case of sheep who intend to stay and become good Americans. But here comes in the trouble that this affair is part of an international understanding. If the Canadians should fail to take the view adopted by our customs authorities, how will the dispute be settled? Let us hope that the arbitration agreement with Great Britain will be adopted in time to avert all danger of a recourse to arms.

The recall election in Tacoma on Wednesday of last week was the fifth in a little over a month. Two weeks ago Tacoma voted on the question of ousting its Mayor, and gave a plurality of 2,000 against him. But inasmuch as there was a Socialist candidate in the field, the leading candidate failed to obtain the prescribed majority. Hence the election of a few days ago at which A. V. Fawcett was removed from office and W. W. Seymour was installed in his place by a vote of 11,246 to 10,394. On May 2 there will be a recall election involving four city commissioners, who, like Fawcett, have been charged with incompetency and malfeasance. Tacoma newspapers have been printing facsimiles of checks distributed by the Mayor on previous election days to workers at the polls; so there seems to be no doubt that an evil state of things has been remedied. The question naturally arises whether the method is not too cumbersome and too costly. At first sight, it cannot be denied that five elections in five weeks approximates the happy state of things in ancient Athens where people worked a little between politics. But it is only fair to remember that the recall is a new instrument of government which needs complete trying out. Possibly the very frequency with which it is being applied in the beginning, by striking fear into the heart of corruptionists, will obviate the necessity of frequent elections in the future.

The organization of the Progressive Republican Club of Cook County is the initial step toward the capture of Illinois for an anti-Taft delegation at the next national Republican convention.

The chairman of the club's committee of eleven is ex-Alderman Merriam, recently defeated for the mayoralty, and the treasurer of the National Progressive Republican League is Charles R. Crane, who was the chairman of the Merriam committee in both the primary and the election campaigns. Professor Merriam, who has apparently turned from one battle to another with the ease of the practised politician, recently met the leaders of the Progressives at Washington, to whom he said that their Illinois sympathizers would be satisfied with either Senator La Follette or Senator Cummins as a Presidential candidate. The trend of opinion at the conference is reported as favoring the Wisconsin leader. Senator Bourne, as usual, felt "hopeful" of their success at the nominating convention; but it is doubtful if even the Wisconsin Senator would in his heart dissent from the opinion of Secretary Nagel that Taft is "as good as renominated."

Mr. Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, displays a great deal of indignation over the dynamite affair. But the indignation does not relate at all to the dynamiting; it is reserved exclusively for the operations of the detectives who are trying to hunt down the guilty persons. Mr. Ryan may or may not be right in his assertions as to the alleged violation of the Constitutional rights of John J. McNamara; but the heated language he uses in regard to this is in striking contrast with the cold and formal statement he makes concerning the outrages charged against the arrested men. With a long series of murderous dynamite outrages in the industry with which it is concerned, what evidence has the Ironworkers' Association given that it desires to help run down the men guilty of them? Its formal declaration of innocence may be accepted at its face value, but so long as it neither says nor does anything to show a real abhorrence of the crimes, it cannot complain if a large part of the public places upon it the odium of sympathizing at heart with the criminals.

The consecration ceremonials last week at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights were symbolic of larger things than the power and prosperity of the Protestant Epis-

copal Church in the United States. It has been the favorite contention of our modern pietistic aesthetes that we cannot build great cathedrals nowadays because we have not the faith that animated the builders of Amiens, Rheims, Milan, Cologne, and Seville. Henceforth this contention will have to take account of the fact that the fourth largest church in Christendom is being erected by the inhabitants of the most money-making city in the most money-making country of a Mammon-worshipping age. The phenomenon cannot be brushed away as a mere expenditure of ostentatious millions by a denomination that has them in plenty; after all, people give money only for what they greatly desire; and who shall set out to balance the motives of a New York railway president of to-day against the motives of the Cologne merchant-prince of the fifteenth century? In any case, if we are to judge of the strength of religious faith by externals, which we do in speaking of the mediæval churches, here would seem to be evidence that the church is not tottering on the brink of destruction, as we are so often assured.

The sale of the Gutenberg Bible on Monday evening for the record-breaking sum of \$50,000 is likely to be the best remembered, if not the most memorable, event of the tercentenary year of the Authorized English translation. How fitting the episode seems when we reflect that the prime purpose of that translation, as well as of Gutenberg's invention, was to put books into the hands of the people. It would have been interesting to be able to watch the faces of Wyclif, Gutenberg, and Caxton as they saw this particular copy of a Latin version of the Bible gradually coming within reach of the highest bidder. Their energy in the work of translating and printing could not but have received a great impetus. At the same time, there is for us the comforting assurance that future generations will form their judgment of us partly from the circumstance that the most highly prized volume of our day was the Bible. How fortunate this is, and that we are not to go down the ages as frenzied bidders for, say, *The Game and Playe of the Chesse!*

It was the fighting at Agua Prieta that undoubtedly brought about the

present negotiations for peace in Mexico. The victory won by his troops put President Diaz in a position where he might offer concessions without actually appearing to have been frightened into yielding. The insurgents, on the other hand, in spite of much brave talk about storming Juarez by the clock, were compelled to take into account the excellent fighting qualities of the Federal troops as displayed at Agua Prieta. More important than all, the killing of Americans at Douglas brought the possibility of American intervention a little more abruptly to the front than either Federals or insurgents liked to have it. For, in spite of vast rumor about both sides in Mexico yearning for intervention, both sides must be fully aware what a terribly edged tool that would be to play with. Thus came the present armistice, with every prospect of a definite settlement upon terms largely favorable to the insurgent cause. There is little question that Diaz is at present chiefly concerned with saving his "face." The aged dictator has already yielded enough when he consents to the maintenance of the insurgent forces under arms until his promises have been put into practice.

British foreign trade has been so much in the habit of breaking records of late that a fresh instance of it hardly calls for notice. Still, as it happens that exports from the United Kingdom for the month of March exceeded those for any single month on record, and exceeded the March figures of recent years by an astonishing amount, it may be worth while to call attention once more to the matter. The exports of British produce last month reached the enormous total of £40,863,000, or, say, \$200,000,000, an increase of \$30,000,000 above the figures of March, 1910, and of \$45,000,000 above March, 1909. In the single item of yarns and textiles the exports for March were \$80,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 above last year. The experts of British produce for the whole year 1910 reached the record-breaking total of £430,384,000, or \$2,150,000,000; and each month thus far in 1911 has shown an increase over 1910. The imports, too, tell a similar story. Along with this steady rise in the foreign trade figures there has been a general diminution of the figures of pauperism and unemployment. With the tide thus

running against them in the way of home figures, it is no wonder that the protectionists seized with such avidity upon the story of American working-men's wages told in the recent Board of Trade report. They had been proclaiming for years that British trade was going to the dogs on account of free trade, and it has been obstinately refusing to go; if they could substitute American prosperity for British ruin as a rallying cry, there would still be a chance for them. But we hardly think that this cry will carry far or hold out long.

at the rate of about fifty miles an hour, landing without the slightest trouble. The next day's flight was from Hamburg to Bremen, seventy-four miles in one hour and fifteen minutes, the flyers readily overhauling and passing one of the fastest express trains in Germany. The third day's trip was to have been to Hanover, but high winds necessitated a landing at Verden, thirty-two miles being covered in one hour and five minutes. On the fourth day, Hanover was reached, and on the fifth, Brunswick, the return to Berlin being on the sixth day, severe winds on the last two days necessitating frequent landings. The aeronauts were most enthusiastic, particularly over their first day's flight. Owing to their being able to relieve one another, they were not in the least exhausted by this long trip at such high speeds, and at no time did they have the slightest difficulty with their engine.

French intervention in Morocco is probably not so imminent as some reports from Paris would make it. And this, in spite of the fact that Morocco really does present to-day the condition of anarchy which is the classic excuse for European intervention in the affairs of the lower breeds. Mulai Hafid, who ousted his brother from the throne by posing as the champion of Moroccan orthodoxy against such blasphemous innovations as the railway and the phonograph, is now beset in turn by the unruly tribesmen. France has no reason to be grateful to Mulai Hafid, and if she were, she would only run the risk of having some new Pretender take the field against a Sultan who allied himself with the heathen dogs. From the selfish point of view, it is for the best interests of France to let the Moroccans stew in their own juice for a little while longer. And all the more because public opinion in Spain, which France must take into account, is reported as distinctly hostile to intervention. The Spanish people have presumably had enough of African adventure to last them for some time to come. Prime Minister Canalejas is not likely to overlook the fact that it was an unsuccessful African campaign that undid the Conservatives and brought him into power.

One of the most remarkable aeroplane flights, or rather voyages, yet recorded, was that undertaken by two German officers, Lieuts. Mackenthun and Erler, in an Albatross bi-plane at the end of March. By the arrangement of their machine one of the aeronauts sits behind and a little above the other, so that either can steer and control the bi-plane. Leaving Berlin on March 29th in the afternoon, they flew to Hamburg

M. Stolypin's recent victory over his opponents in the Imperial Court gives timeliness to Mr. George Kennan's discussion of what is undoubtedly the most important measure in the Russian Premier's programme—the breaking up of communal land-ownership among the peasantry. In the *Outlook*, Mr. Kennan quotes the latest official figures as showing that of approximately ten million peasant families, occupying 270,000,000 acres of land, 1,372,734 families, occupying 27,000,000 acres, have changed from the communal system to private ownership. Thus, in a little more than four years, the communes have lost 13.7 per cent. of their members and 10 per cent. of their lands. We fail to see the reason for Mr. Kennan's statement that so far "it has become apparent that the communal peasants generally are in no great haste to give up institutions and methods with which they have long been familiar." To change the entire system of land tenure of a vast empire to the extent of ten per cent. in four years is by no means a poor showing. On the principle that all beginnings are hard this would mean that within thirty years the entire Russian land system will have been completely transformed. Concerning the desirability of such a change, there are certainly two opinions possible. Mr. Kennan points out that such evils as the creation of a landless class and the increase of poverty have not been slow in asserting themselves.

THE INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT.

Last week's vote of the New York Senate, in ratifying, by 35 to 16, the proposed income-tax amendment of the Constitution, undoubtedly presages similar action in the Assembly. This State had, with apparent reason, been reckoned confidently against the amendment; and the effect of this transfer to the column of States in its favor will be more than merely numerical. The adhesion of New York, the most populous and wealthy of all the States, will naturally give a marked impetus to the movement to ratify. That has already declared itself powerfully in Massachusetts, while in Maine and Arkansas it has led to a reversal of the former vote of the Legislature against the amendment. It is highly probable, therefore, that the necessary three-fourths of the States will finally be procured, and that the Constitution will be so amended as to empower Congress to levy a Federal income tax without apportionment among the States.

This virtually accomplished fact, as we must now regard it, will be the cause of misgivings and even alarm to many. We think, however, that they may be somewhat reassured if they will look with calm at exactly what has been done and at the whole situation as it will stand after the amendment has been adopted. They should note that the amendment is not a tax; it merely confers the power to lay an income tax. This power the government of the United States was supposed to possess, until the Supreme Court decided to the contrary several years ago. Irrespective of the desirability of such a tax, it has been strongly felt by many that Congress ought to be clothed with the authority to levy it. In some national emergency, resort to it might be almost necessary to financial salvation. Nearly every other government in the world has the power to impose income taxes, and many thoughtful Americans have believed that their own ought not to be shorn of it. President Taft expressed that view in his message to Congress, and it has unquestionably had much weight in turning the scales in favor of the amendment. One may be for the amendment without being for the tax.

But the tax will surely follow, it is said. With such a source of revenue

put at its mercy, Congress will be more extravagant than ever, and will look to the income tax to make good all deficits. Objectors in this frame of mind will not admit the possibility that Congress may take advantage of the income tax to remit much more burdensome taxes. But in any case, we have to take one thing at a time. If we are threatened with waste and spoliation hereafter, we must fight them as they come up. It is no doubt true that the majority of the people who have been urging the income-tax amendment hope that the power which it grants will be exercised, and that we shall before long have a Federal income tax. If that is so, the next question seriously to be considered is how that tax will be laid, and what safeguards we have against its taking on an unjustly discriminating form.

Take first the possibility that it may be made to bear upon municipal and State securities. This is the great point made by Gov. Hughes. He was for the amendment provided that the loose words "from whatever source derived" were stricken from it. He argued, and we think he argued convincingly, that Congress might proceed under the grant of power made by those words to depart from the old rule that the Federal government ought not to tax the obligations of a sovereign State, and so tax State and city securities as to interfere with the borrowing power. That this might be done, however, does not prove that it will be done. The State and the cities have their representatives in Congress. They cannot be expected, if it comes to a question of framing an income tax, to consent to a measure which would plainly impair the value of municipal obligations or instruments of the States. The feeling of their constituents would be so explicit and pronounced on that point that they could not well fail to give heed to it. While it is true that the words "from whatever source derived" would enable Congress to pass an absolutely inclusive income tax, the strong probability seems to us to be that it would, in fact, exempt the securities of States and municipalities.

There remains the possibility of a discriminatory and despoothing income tax. The small and poor States, it is said, will combine so as to devise an income tax which will strike only or mainly the inhabitants of the large and rich States. But those who argue in this

way are thinking chiefly of the Senate, in which Nevada or Idaho has as much power as New York. It will not do, however, to forget the House, where the basis of representation is population, and where the populous and wealthy States ought to be able by mere numbers to prevent the adoption of an income tax cunningly designed to throw almost the whole burden upon them. Consider some of the groupings which might be made by the Representatives from the larger States—even under the present apportionment; under the new one, their proportionate power will be much increased. New York with 37 members of the House, Pennsylvania with 32, and then Illinois, 25, Ohio, 21, all of New England, 29, New Jersey, 10, would be alone well up toward a majority of the House, and ought easily to be able to exert a political power that would be sufficient to prevent the enactment of any income tax that was levelled like a weapon at their particular section of the country. If they are not, the fault will not lie in the Constitution or in the income-tax amendment, but in the want of ability or fidelity on the part of the Representatives. We can only meet each issue as it arises and see to it that all that reason and justice can do shall be done in order to induce the democracy to decide it aright.

GETTING ALONG WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

There are extremely important questions connected with our present-day conditions which, if they had been in existence when the Constitution was framed, or had been clearly foreseen by its framers, would have been provided for quite differently. And it is not to be wondered at that many ardent souls are sorely perturbed over these things, and are ready to seize upon any method of getting rid of the obstacles that the Constitution places in the way of their schemes of reform or innovation.

That this impatience should have been manifested with the greatest frankness by the sole representative of the Socialist party in Congress is natural enough. Mr. Berger does not beat about the bush, but flatly declares the Constitution to be antiquated and obsolete, a Constitution made for a people of hunters and farmers and utterly unsuited to our present estate. He wishes it brought up to date by the straightfor-

ward process of calling a new Constitutional Convention. Mr. Roosevelt's idea of the need of recasting the Constitution is not much less radical at bottom than is Mr. Berger's; but his way of accomplishing as much change as may from time to time seem necessary may be described—not accurately, indeed, and yet not altogether incorrectly—as that of ignoring such parts of it as have manifestly ceased to be suitable to existing conditions. And there are others who feel that the Constitution is an intolerable drag.

The chances are, however, that we are going to jog along with the Constitution, pretty nearly as it now is, for a long time to come; and not altogether through our inertia or stupidity either. The demonstrations of the thesis that the Constitution is a failure suffer from the same defect as those that attempt the like task in regard to the institution of marriage. It is easy enough to show that either of these institutions does not always work as we should like to have it, and that it often stands in the way of this or that desirable consummation. But when you have got so far as this, you are only at the threshold of the question; it is when you think of what you would put in its place that you find how little headway you have made in your agitation. Take, for instance, the single question of States' rights, the crux of the Constitutional issue. The anomalies of our existing system, with forty-six kinds of marriage and divorce laws or child-labor laws, with every State threshing out a score of problems in its own little Legislature according to its own taste and fancy, paying perhaps little or no regard to the experience of the others—these anomalies are evident. But what is the alternative proposed? Can we complacently think of all the people of this country, from Maine to Texas and from New York to California, looking to Washington as the source of all governmental wisdom and the arbiter of their affairs? Can we, indeed, imagine the laws enacted at the capital, and bearing upon a hundred phases of daily life, being enforced in every corner of our great American domain, without reference to local sentiment? And yet, unless something like that is in contemplation, it is difficult to find any justification for the idea of putting the Constitution into the melt-

ing pot and making a fresh start in our national history.

Take, for illustration, the question of child labor. A few years ago, a wave of agitation in favor of Federal regulation of this subject seemed to be sweeping over the country. The Beveridge child-labor bill embodied the ideas of the champions of this movement. It is possible that that bill, if enacted, would not have been pronounced by the courts a violation of the Constitution; but it certainly was in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. By some it was opposed on this ground; by others—and among them some of the most sincere as well as the wisest of the advocates of prohibition of child labor—it was opposed on the ground that the only sound and solid way of attaining the object was through the education of public opinion in the various States. You might get your law on paper without this, but it would be nullified. Well, the bill was not passed; but there has been a surprisingly rapid growth of sentiment in favor of proper laws in the very region that was considered least promising. Professor Lindsay, writing on the Seventh Annual Child Labor Conference, held at Birmingham, Ala., last month, tells of the remarkable change that has taken place in Southern sentiment on this subject in the short space of two years. Whereas at the Atlanta Conference, in 1909, Southern interest in it was almost wholly lacking, it was manifested this year in such a way as to make the Birmingham conference "the most stimulating and encouraging meeting the National Committee has ever held." Something has already been achieved in the South in the way of legislation, and more is under way; but the important thing is the change in the attitude of representative business men. Who can doubt that this way of dealing with such problems is better suited to the American genius, and brings about better results in the end, than the short-cut that centralized power might furnish?

An absolutely rigid Constitution would of course be intolerable. Some degree of elasticity ours has always had, if for no other reason than its brevity—its wise abstention from detailed prescriptions. Over and above that elasticity—manifested in the inevitable, though gradual, changes of judicial opinion—it is essential that we should

look upon the adoption of specific amendments as a recourse really within our reach; and this is on the eve of being effectively accomplished with the adoption of amendments for direct election of Senators and for a Federal income tax. On the other hand, the calling of a Constitutional Convention, though provided for in the Constitution, would be a leap in the dark. And the more the possibilities of such a step are considered, the less it will appeal, we are sure, to those who try to picture to themselves what substitute it would be possible to devise for the present structure taken as a whole.

THE CANADIAN SIDE OF IT.

Attention in this country has inevitably been fixed mainly upon the interests of the United States involved in the reciprocity agreement with Canada. American newspapers and Congressmen are not ready to be called worse than infidels for neglecting to provide for their own household; and the chief debate, as well in the press as in Congress, has been about how much we shall gain and how much lose if we stand to the Canadian bargain. References to the part of Canada have been mostly confined to questions of detail: whether she is not getting the best of the trade; whether her concession of free cotton-seed oil is not more than offset by our admission of her fish free of duty, and so on. The broader aspects of the matter, from the Canadian point of view, have been little dealt with here. It remained for a French writer, M. Jacques Bardoux, to set forth the larger significance of the reciprocity proposal, as it bears upon the whole spirit of nationalism in Canada, and this he does in an instructive article in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

M. Bardoux traces with a sure pen the development of the national spirit in the Dominion. An essential part of it is the demand for an entirely free hand in making fiscal arrangements. Canada enacts her own tariffs. Latterly she has begun to insist upon making her own treaties, in so far as they affect trade. She declines longer to be bound, in matters of commerce, by the most-favored-nation treaties that Great Britain may negotiate with other countries. The very excesses of protection and bounty-giving into which Canadian legislation has run are a proof that our

Lady of Snows means to be mistress in her own house. M. Bardoux shows, however, that this heightening desire for an independent and self-contained national life was somewhat checked, and at one time threatened to become diverted, by two powerful influences emanating from England. One was Imperial Preference, the other was Imperial Defence. Chamberlain's plan for a system of favored trade within the Empire temporarily attracted and almost entangled Canadian statesmen; and later, his grandiose schemes for a union of all the land and naval forces of the colonies under an Imperial organization and command had a disturbing effect in Canada. In the latter particular, the dispatch of a Canadian contingent to the Boer war led to high-soaring hopes, which have since fallen to the ground. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a long time seemed disposed to meet Chamberlain's views, at least in the sense of his own words uttered at Edinburgh in 1897: "We are free, surely, but we are only colonials, and we aspire to be something more than that. We seek to play a greater rôle in the British Empire. Far from falling back, we ask only to go forward and to bear our full share in a united Empire."

What has happened since that date to make Sir Wilfrid Laurier "fall back," as he undoubtedly has done? He has turned the cold shoulder to Imperial Preference. He has declined to permit an English soldier to take command of the Canadian army. What were the influences and the motives that induced the supple politician at the head of the Canadian Government to recoil from his Imperial tempters? M. Bardoux makes the matter clear. He shows how the growth of a distinctive National party, under the leadership of Henri Bourassa, became a fire behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ontario and Quebec, while the rapid expansion of the provinces in the West, with their rising hostility to protective tariffs and their demand for free trade relations with the United States, opened his eyes to a great political danger. The Nationalists made their campaign, and showed great strength, against large military expenses on Imperial account; and in his trip to Winnipeg last autumn, Sir Wilfrid got a near view of the demands of the embattled farmers. Many of them had crossed over from the United

States; and though they were quite ready to swear allegiance in their new home to the British crown, Uncle Sam still meant more to them than John Bull; and the cheaper shipment of their products by the route to the South, if only trade were made free, appealed to them strongly. This Western tour of the Canadian Premier may reasonably be thought of as the turning-point in his attitude on tariff matters. At any rate, thereafter his commissioners were much more ready to deal with the Americans than before, and the reciprocity agreement is the result.

From the way in which this is regarded in Canada and in England, one can see that it is to be thought of as meaning far more than a measure to promote trade. It is a final assertion of Canadian nationality, a definite swing away from domination by British policies. This accounts for the cries of grief which the proposal of reciprocity between Canada and the United States has drawn from high British Imperialists. They see in it a mortal blow to their darling projects. If Canada has thus so resolutely set up for herself, the effect upon the other colonies is feared, so that it is well nigh certain that the Imperial Conference next month will do little for Imperial Preference except decently to bury its remains. Canada has, in effect, by this final step of the reciprocity pact, served notice upon the mother country that she is now a full-fledged nation.

MAGNIFYING THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

It is more than four years ago that Secretary Root, as he then was, made his speech summoning the States to a fuller exercise of their legislative powers. Behind it there lay, or was supposed to lie, a threat that the Federal Government would find a way, either through or around the Constitution, to take up the neglected duties of the States. Whether that was intended or not, we felt and said at the time that the challenge which Mr. Root addressed to the States ought to be accepted; that their right to control the corporations which they had created ought to be vigorously asserted; and that their Governors should take the lead in seeing to it that the local governments of whose historic value we had been rather idly boasting should be made really effec-

tive. Now, though there may be no relation of cause and effect, it is at least an interesting coincidence that, since Mr. Root spoke, there has been a remarkable quickening of the activities of the States. They have enacted a large body of regulative laws. Above all, many of their Governors have stepped forward into a leadership quite new. Not since the day of the "great war Governors," as they were called, have we had anything like the present number of State Executives who have made a fine reputation for strong administration and successful championing of advanced and reformatory legislation.

Gov. Wilson's name just now leads all the rest in public estimation. It is an unexampled triumph which his legislative programme for New Jersey has scored. Nearly every pledge made during the campaign has been carried out; and New Jersey, from being one of the backward States in laws relating to the control of public-utility corporations, to election and ballot laws, to corrupt practices, to employers' liability, and the like, now ranks with the most forward-looking. All this has been achieved within a legislative session of three months, with very little pyrotechnics, no fierce struggles, and amid general approval. The Governor met with machine opposition, in his own party and in the Republican, but his energy and persistence, joined to the immense prestige he won in his campaign and by the defeat of Boss Smith for the Senatorship, swept every obstacle away. We think it the literal truth to say that no man in public life ever made performance to promise better than Gov. Wilson.

Other Democratic Governors follow Woodrow Wilson, not by too great an interval. In Massachusetts, Gov. Foss is at once delighting his friends and confounding his enemies. Even partisan Republicans are forced to concede that his great industry and complete devotion to the work of his office, together with his good appointments, his well-judged vetoes, and his sound recommendations, have made a great impression upon the State and largely obliterated the bad effect of the Governor's course in the Senatorship contest. In Ohio, Gov. Harmon has thus far not been able to obtain from the Legislature the leading reform measures which he has energetically urged in special messages.

Some of them will doubtless be enacted before the session closes; and in any case the Governor has heightened the reputation which he won during his first term as an able, hard-working, honest, and independent Executive. Conditions in Ohio are peculiar; the old Democratic machine is against Harmon, openly or secretly, and his Presidential candidacy doubtless handicaps him somewhat; but he has at least silenced the Republican sneers about Democratic incapacity. One hears little that is not good about his neighbor over the Indiana line, Gov. Marshall. He, too, must be reckoned with among the Democratic Executives who are showing that we have in this country more than one party "fit to rule."

It is only fair, of course, to say that in this general movement to magnify the office of Governor, several Republican Executives have been prominent. Gov. Hughes's work in New York brought him national renown. In New Hampshire, it is a Republican Governor who has just succeeded in dragging from a reluctant Senate compliance with nearly the whole of his reform programme. In California, too, as also in Michigan and Wisconsin, the newly-elected Governors are making a good record. The credit for this distinct looking up of the States is to be monopolized by neither party. There appears to be, in this matter, a common vivifying impulse. Yet there can be no doubt that the most conspicuous Governors are just now Democratic, and this, conjoined with the fact that their party in Congress is bearing itself with unexpected wisdom, promises to become a great political asset in the Presidential election next year.

The name of one Democratic Governor does not appear in the list of successful Executives. That is because no one yet knows whether Gov. Dix ought to be placed there. No Governor had greater opportunities; by none has so little been achieved. His final ranking, however, remains to be determined. People are ready to make allowances for the terrible difficulties which Murphy and Sheehan thrust upon him from the first. All legislation was strangled for two months. But while the light yet holds out to burn, it is not too late for Mr. Dix to return. In the brief remainder of the session, it is humanly impossible that he can accomplish all that he

has set before himself, but some things he can do. He can insist upon an honest direct-primary bill, in pursuance of the party pledges. He can kill "ripper" bills with his veto, and repel assaults upon the civil-service laws. If not the dash and brilliance of Gov. Wilson, he can at least display something of the steadiness and high-mindedness of Harmon; and so save the Governorship of New York from being the one great exception to the revival and ennobling of the powers of State Executives.

THE "SUPERFLUOUS" IN EDUCATION.

It is a sign of the times that a man of such influence as Professor Hibben of Princeton has come out strongly against specialization by undergraduates. In an essay which forms one of a collection he fortifies his opinion, not by an array of statistics nor by pertinent illustrations from the leading institutions, but by calm and philosophical reasoning. The points of his argument are not new, but the precision with which they are made, together with the broad culture which lies behind them, will of itself show the need of our producing minds of this broadly educated type. He takes for a text Voltaire's paradox—*Le superflu, chose très nécessaire*—and argues that specialization defeats its own purpose; that for a student to narrow his attention to only such subjects as bear directly on his chosen profession makes of him a poor doctor or lawyer or what not, because it makes of him an inefficient man:

It is in the reserve power which we insensibly discern back of a man's personality that our confidence in the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, or the engineer is grounded. The difference between the ordinary and the extraordinary man in professional or business life, lies in just this surplus of power which in the daily routine of life is never required.

There is an important side of this question on which Professor Hibben did not see fit to touch, though it is implicit in much that he says. It is the danger that, if present systems prevail, the college and university will cease to be the home of ideals. Some would undoubtedly say that they have already ceased to be that. There is, at any rate, a perilously close connection in this country between these higher institutions and life without. The public in large part demands it, especially in the case of the State universities. In the

popular mind, education means something "practical"; it must lead to visible and immediate results even in fields seemingly speculative. A course in literature, like the five-foot shelf, must elevate in a way that can be measured. Having, as they think, grasped its significance, the people have bidden education come down from the mountain heights of spiritual aims and graces. They have penetrated the secret of the university—its real use along with its left-over nonsense—and have forced it to give an account of itself. A nation of experts, they challenge the right of even the university to teach in ways whose use does not satisfy their practical intelligence.

On their side, the universities—or many of them—have yielded. They have devised schemes of study which respond almost automatically to the social and industrial conditions of the outer world. Scarcely an occupation springs into being before courses are given in preparation for it. Like a great intellectual department store, the universities in question are ready to meet the most varied, the most minute public demands. Given workers, they will turn them out steeped in common sense, not vainly trying to set life to rights by vaporous theories. Filled with this ideal (if such it may be called), these universities fashion their students so carefully for after-life that to enter it causes no shock whatever. The difference intellectually between the college man and others is growing to be not one of quality at all. By the very nature of the educational plan, his mind is trained in a literal, matter-of-fact way; it catches up a wider range of facts than the outsider's, yet only rarely does it acquire that sturdy logic and imaginative reach which should be its distinction. Herein lies the desperate irony of those advocates of strictly up-to-date systems who, determined that the college shall serve the country, have held up American life before the students' eyes at too close range, and have given them little of that detachment which makes for perspective and true judgment.

Something of this danger has, of course, been admitted by prominent educators. President Lowell in the forefront. But the mischief has been done and can be undone only by heroic treatment. For even at our oldest universities, the atmosphere of idealism is too

seldom breathed. With the constant introduction of little, highly specialized courses, it is possible for instructors with no great talents or breadth to be apparently efficient; and the attraction which used to be felt for a community of scholars is tending to die out. One looks now with unsatisfied yearning for teachers of firm idealism—a Shaler, a Norton, a Dana—to give a proper outlet to young men's visions. The reality of the condition is evident, and he is blind who has not seen the tragedy of thoughtful youths, come from a distance to be cheated of the inspiration for which they sought.

It can only follow from a decline of idealism that the university is ceasing also to be the home of ideas—or at least of ideas that truly count in young men's lives. Nowadays boys are seldom beset by an unyielding impulse to work out high dreams in actual living, to bridge by the very force of their wills the gulf which the work-a-day world accepts between theory and practice. The point may be illustrated by the reply of an Englishman at one of our large universities to a student who had submitted to him a bit of original verse. It was: "This is pretty, but you wouldn't fight for it."

OUR DISCORDANT CRITICS.

It is just ten years since W. T. Stead startled his countrymen by his cry of "The Americanization of the World." He approved that Americanization, and asserted its comprehensiveness. It was not trade alone in which we were rapidly winning supremacy. "Not even the most cursory observer can overlook the direct influence which American religious life and thought have had." "The direct influence of American books on the non-American world" was increasing. Already, in humor, "the Americans have left their English kinsmen far behind," while "the American newspaper is distinctly ahead of its English contemporaries." "America now leads the van of astronomical science," and "will have one day the most magnificent school of painting in the world." The American girl "is always bright, vivacious, and intelligent, often beautiful"; the American millionaire gives away his money on an unparalleled scale; even in sport we excel the British; our superiority in education is evident; and "the average level of intelligence in

the United States, despite the immense influx of nineteen millions of the uneducated European horde, is much higher" than in England.

But what a change a decade has wrought! The title of the newest book about us is suggestive of a very different picture, for Monroe Royce, returning to his native land after twelve years' absence, can describe what he finds only in the phrase, "The Passing of the American." Not to be outdone by a foreigner, Mr. Royce, too, is comprehensive, but not complacent. The American, in his view, "is found wanting, and is giving place to the dull-witted, heavy-handed foreigner." We are inefficient, and therefore stand at the tail of the list of nations that win the Nobel prizes. Our critic knows of "but one street fruit and peanut vender in New York who is an American." Our immigrants "can outwork us, can also beat us on the land, and in the laboratory and market." They must accordingly be "held at bay" until we can train our children to compete with them. Only in rudeness do we outdo them, and they soon learn that. The American pulpit has been in a decline for years, and now the American platform is following it. American women are unwilling to marry, unless they can "better their position."

"The American schoolboy is vastly inferior to his European contemporary in scholarship," Congress is without a single man who is fit for high political leadership, and "the native wit and good sense of the American are fast passing away."

Now, if we were the politest people in the world, how could we manage to admit the truth of both of these sets of criticism and retain any self-respect? We do our best. We were not unduly exalted over Mr. Stead's canonization of us, and we are not unduly depressed by Mr. Royce's condemnation. In our stupid, blundering, but well-meaning way, we grant all we can and get a little good-humored fun out of the rest. Doubtless this is wrong. If we were deserving of all the attention we receive, we should know how to reconcile our domination of the world with our submergence in our own country. But Mr. Royce expects even more than this. He presents us with a major premise of hordes of immigrants, whose degradation in this country is "sure and rapid," and to whom idealism is impossible. His

minor premise is the American, "the quickest-witted, most fearless, most inventive, and most adventurous person the world has ever known," but unfortunately, not a plodder, and with an inherent dislike for continuous hard work. And this is his conclusion: the American "is found wanting, and is giving place to the dull-witted, heavy-handed foreigner, who is willing to work and who knows how to work. . . . Not one-tenth of the untrained country-people who desert the land for the town can make their way in the face of the skilled and efficient foreigners who compete with them at every turn." The mystery of "how the greater majority of the native American people find the bare means of living" is but partly dissipated by the discovery that there is one field of labor in which they still hold undisputed sway, namely, the railway car. This phenomenon also is unexplained. We are so completely stumped by such reasoning that we are constrained to add to our loss of humor an admission of our want of logic.

It is not only alien and expatriated critics that puzzle us. There are those of our own country who pour their shot and shell at all parts of our social, political, and economic structure, often with deadly rhetorical effect. They delight in showing their ability to do what Burke confessed to be beyond his comprehension, for to them the indictment of a whole people and all its activities is easy. But it is precisely this unrelieved black that disturbs us. At first we put on the proffered sackcloth and ashes readily enough, despite the rather too business-like air of our official mourners. In time, however, we grow tired of it. We cannot bring ourselves to submit to adopting it as a national costume. And we are bewildered by the number and variety of our mortal diseases and capital crimes.

What we need, and what we dare say we should have the good sense to welcome, is diagnosis that discriminates between passing ills and chronic maladies, between a disorder and an indisposition. We have not sought out physicians, and therefore we may be allowed to request so much. Nor do we ask for a cure. Reasonably accurate definition of what is the matter with us will be sufficient to win our gratitude. Mr. Royce himself, in his chapter on "The Passing of American Humor," has a most apt il-

lustration of what we require. It is Lincoln's story in reply to a delegation of lugubrious patriots who pointed out to him how everything was going to the dogs, with its climax of the frightened farmer's prayer in the thunderstorm, "O Lord, if it is just the same to you, give me more light and less noise."

THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON, April 21.

The 123d meeting of the American Oriental Society, which was held at Harvard University on April 19 and 20, was fairly well attended. Forty-six papers were announced, but as the writers of a number of them were not present, almost one-half were read merely by title. The smaller number of papers actually read had, however, the advantage of allowing more time for discussion.

The presiding officer this year was Prof. Maurice Bloomfield of the Johns Hopkins University, who gave an admirable presidential address on "The Religion of the Sikhs"—the Hindu-Mosammedan sect which, founded in Northern India at the end of the fifteenth century A. D., has played so significant a part in the political and religious fortunes of India. Professor Bloomfield showed that in its tenets and general attitude toward life, the Sikh religion displays little if any originality. Its founder, Nanak (born in 1469 A. D.), was thoroughly saturated with characteristically Hindu thought, despite the fact that at that time one-third of the population of Northern India, through its abhorrence of idol-worship, had been attracted to Islamism. Even the lower classes of India had turned Moslem, because through Islam they could free themselves from the oppression and degradation of the caste system. Though a strong dash of monotheism had been introduced into the pantheistic ideal of higher Hinduism, the conception of the Divine as formulated by Nanak and his successors remained essentially pantheistic—not differing in any marked degree from the general level reached in the Upanishads many centuries previous. Transmigration, which runs like a thread through the entire religious history of India, is also an essential element in Sikh doctrines, and the lack of originality of the sect is further illustrated by the stress that it lays in common with other Hindu sects upon fusion with the "One True Being," of which every living thing is a part, as the only means of salvation from the round of existences. The favorite designation in Sikhism for this one Being was simply "Name," which is employed almost cabalistically and defined by Nanak himself as "the god of all gods." Karma, or "deed," as con-

trolling men's destiny—so prominent in the purer Hindu philosophies and in Buddhism—is also a feature of Sikhism, though generally construed as sinister—as "evil deed." It must also be recognized that the ethics of Sikhism, without being specially original, are founded on high ideals. Philanthropy, justice, truth, and domestic virtue are forcibly set forth as standards to be followed.

The primal factor, however, to account for the rapid spread of the teachings of Nanak and his successors and their development into a religious system, was the emphasis laid upon the supreme authority of the "Teacher" in his relationship to his pupils. The relation of teacher and pupil had always been pious, sentimental, and sacramental in India, but in Sikhism it became the foundation-stone on which the entire structure was reared. The name Sikh means "disciple," while the term Guru, by which Nanak and his nine successors are known, signifies "teacher." Through the Guru alone the way to salvation can be attained. Obedience to him is absolute, and he takes precedence, therefore, even over one's parents. This errant child of Hinduism is returning to the bosom of its aged, but not altogether decrepit, mother. The Sikhs now again worship Hindu gods in Hindu temples.

After the presidential address, the reading of papers began and continued throughout the four sessions that were held. It is possible in a summary account to refer to only a limited number out of the many that merit mention. Prof. Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University, whose indefatigable industry always insures a rich harvest at these meetings, presented four papers. One of special interest was his discussion of a number of passages in the famous Babylonian account of the Deluge, forming part of the Babylonian Epic that so long ago as thirty years Professor Haupt had made one of his special studies. He showed by an improved translation of certain lines that the Deluge, localized in the Babylonian account in the old city of Shurippak, was originally planned by the local deities of that place, who induced the "great gods" to give their adherence to the plan. The value of the new interpretation lies in the further proof furnished for the growth of the story from a merely local catastrophe to a general destruction of mankind—which is the form in which we find the tale in the strikingly parallel Biblical account. Professor Haupt also furnished a satisfactory interpretation for the rather mysterious manner in which the god Ea (the god of the waters) announces the coming destruction. He showed that the two words used, *kikkishu* and *igaru*, signifying "reed-hut" and "brick-construction," referred respectively to the simpler and more elaborate dwellings of the Baby-

lonians, and were thus intended to point to a general destruction, involving small and large, simple and grand. Professor Lanman reported progress on an elaborate edition of Buddhagosa's "Way of Purity," on which he has been engaged for several years. He was urged to undertake this almost thirty years ago, but it was only recently that he could attack it in earnest. Buddhagosa was a learned and remarkable religious leader in the southern division of Buddhism, who was born just fifteen hundred years ago. Besides commentaries to various portions of the Pali canon—the sacred scriptures of the southern Buddhistic "church"—he wrote an elaborate exposition of the teachings, principles, and philosophy of Buddhism, the importance of which for a knowledge and study of Buddhism has only recently come to be recognized by students of the religious history of India.

Another work of a large character of which announcement was made at this meeting was Professor Bloomfield's investigation of repetitions in the Rig-Veda, following as an aftermath to this scholar's concordance of the Rig-Veda, published in the Harvard Oriental Series. It appears that of the 40,000 verses of this ancient collection, 2,000 are repeated, and since in many cases the same verse occurs hundreds of times, just about one-fourth of the Rig-Veda is repetition. The value of these repetitions, with changes in the phraseology and in the length of the lines, is twofold. They enable us to fix the interpretation in many instances which would otherwise be doubtful, and they furnish an index for following the growth of the collection itself.

A paper which aroused considerable and lively discussion was one by Dr. A. Ember of the Johns Hopkins University on the Semitic character of Egyptian speech. Egyptologists have for a long time recognized that there are many Semitic elements in Egyptian, but they have been chary of drawing the conclusion that Egyptian belongs to the family of Semitic languages. The question is one of great scientific importance, but it is also a very complicated and intricate problem. Dr. Ember, who has been devoting his attention to this problem for some time, believes that he has found conclusive evidence to prove that Egyptian is a form of Semitic speech. This evidence is two-fold, lexicographical agreement as illustrated by the large number of words in Egyptian that he thinks are unquestionably Semitic, and the regularity of certain phonetic laws of consonantal interchange between Egyptian and Semitic. Dr. Ember was strongly supported in his contention by Professor Haupt who declared that Professor Sethe, the eminent Egyptologist of the University of Göttingen, had also endorsed Dr. Ember's results. On the other hand, Dr. M. G. Kyle

o: Philadelphia insisted that most of the Semitic words in Egyptian were loan-words, directly borrowed by the Egyptians from some Semitic speech, while Professor Bloomfield, speaking from the general linguistic point of view, was no less emphatic in expressing the defects in Dr. Ember's method of investigation. Lexicographical coincidences counted for little, especially when these coincidences were brought about through more or less arbitrary assumptions of consonantal changes and transpositions of letters; and, on the other hand, Professor Bloomfield was not convinced that definite phonetic laws applying to Egyptian and Semitic languages had been established. He held it possible that Egyptian might represent a border-speech between a Semitic and a non-Semitic form of speech, just as Lithuanian occupies a somewhat similar anomalous position in the Aryan group. The general impression left by the discussion was that the problem was not yet ripe for a definite solution.

The only Arabic paper presented was by Dr. B. B. Charles of the University of Pennsylvania, who has prepared an English translation of an important biography of Avicenna (Ibn Sina), which is in part autobiographical. Avicenna tells in a quaint and interesting fashion how he was first puzzled by Aristotle's metaphysics until he bought at an auction sale a copy of Al-Farabi's interpretation. There were several papers bearing on cuneiform research. One by Miss Ogden of Albany proposed a tentative explanation of a puzzling list of signs on a Babylonian tablet as being a syllabary intended to elucidate Proto-Elamitic characters prepared as an aid for the study of old Elamitic texts. Professor Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania discussed the present status of Babylonian-Assyrian chronology, and showed the uncertainty still existing in regard to all dates in Babylonian history beyond 2000 n. c., while in Assyrian history the uncertainty begins when one attempts to fix the reigns of rulers beyond 1500 n. c. The progress in the study of recent years had been chiefly in two directions: in reducing the high dates formerly assigned to early rulers of portions of Babylonia and in establishing many important synchronisms between Babylonian rulers of various districts and between Babylonian and Assyrian rulers. Miss Hoyt of Baltimore, in a paper on the name of the Red Sea, endeavored to show that Strabo's explanation of its name as derived from the red color was, after all, correct, as the water, especially near the shores, is reddened by certain microscopic algae.

The session of Thursday afternoon was devoted to papers bearing on the History of Religions. Great interest attached to two independent investigations of Dr. W. H. Ward of New York

and Prof. George F. Moore of Harvard on the recently published Hebrew texts revealing the existence of a hitherto unknown Jewish sect. Professor Shechter, the editor of the publication, is of the opinion that the sect is that of the Zadokites, or Sadducees, but both Dr. Ward and Professor Moore showed that this view was untenable. Dr. Ward believed he saw closer affiliations with the Pharisees, while Professor Moore properly pointed out that instead of trying to attach to this unknown sect one of the well-known labels, it was more likely that we have before us the documents revealing a sect that is different from those hitherto known. Palestine in the century before Jesus—to which period both Ward and Moore assign the text—was seething with religious fervor, leading naturally to all kinds of religious phenomena. It is also important to note that both Dr. Ward and Professor Moore showed conclusively the impossibility of accepting the views of an English scholar, Mr. G. Margoliouth of the British Museum, who thinks he sees allusions to John the Baptist, to Jesus, and Paul in the interesting text.

The society, before adjourning, took the important step of definitely including in its scope the Historical Study of Religions. With a view of emphasizing this more strongly in the future, it was decided to discontinue the special section for this subject that was established thirteen years ago. In future one entire session will be devoted to papers on the history of religions, including primitive and European religions, as well as the religions of the ancient and modern Orient. The society elected Prof. George F. Moore as president for the ensuing year.

M. J., JR.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Our annual general meeting was held in the hall of the Society, Philadelphia, April 20, 21, and 22. In all there were presented more than sixty papers on scientific and literary topics.

It has been the custom for several years to devote one half-day session to a Symposium on some special topic in science. This year the subject was "Modern Views of Matter and Electricity," and the following papers bearing on this general topic were offered: "The Fundamental Principles," by Prof. D. F. Comstock of Boston; "Radioactivity," by Prof. B. B. Boltwood of New Haven; "Thermionics," by Prof. O. W. Richardson of Princeton; "The Constitution of the Atom," by Prof. H. A. Wilson of Montreal. The general conclusion seems to be that the atom of matter, groups of which compose the molecules of different substances, is built up of much smaller parts, known as electrons,

identical with the smallest unit of negative electricity. Sir J. J. Thomson's theory of the atom assumes also a spherical form of positive electricity, throughout which are imbedded the electrons in different numbers according to the kind of atom. It was also explained how it is possible to estimate the actual number of electrons in an atom of any given kind. As the inertia of an electron emitted from the atom of a radioactive substance, such as radium, has been experimentally proved to be a function of its speed, the evidence is strong that all inertia or mass may be electrodynamic in its nature.

Among the important papers on physiology may be mentioned one by Professor Cannon of Harvard on "The Secretion of the Adrenal Glands during Emotional Excitement," in which he stated that these glands and the sympathetic nervous system were intimately related. The sympathetic system innervates the glands, and these in turn secrete a substance that affects bodily structures precisely as the sympathetic system affects them. The sympathetic system is aroused to activity in states of emotional excitement. Examination of the blood of excited animals reveals the presence of an adrenal secretion which was not found in the blood before the excitement. Possibly, this secretion continues the excited state. Possibly, also, the adrenal secretion caused by emotional disturbances has some of the effects produced by injection of the substance, such as glycosuria and atheroma of arteries.

Dr. A. Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute stated the results of some remarkable experiments on the tenure of life in certain tissues when removed from the body and kept in cold storage. These tissues sometimes after an interval of many days have been grafted into the bodies of other individuals and have successfully performed their proper functions.

Dr. Leo Loeb of St. Louis described some cyclic changes of a far-reaching character which take place in the mammalian ovary. They concern the follicles, corpora lutea, and ova. There exists in the ovary a mechanism (in the corpus luteum) regulating those changes. The corpus luteum prolongs the sexual cycle not by retarding the maturation of the follicles, but by preventing the rupture of the mature follicles. His recent observations make it very probable that a partial parthenogenetic development of some ova accompany these cyclic changes in the follicles in a certain percentage of animals.

An important paper in engineering was presented by Prof. J. B. Whitehead of Johns Hopkins on "The High Voltage Corona in Air." The author described the limitation to the long distance electrical transmission of power imposed by the insulating properties of

the air, and a new method for determining accurately a voltage at which the air near electric wires and cables will break down; and also gave the results of a series of experiments on the influence of the size of the wire, the stranding of the wire into a cable, the frequency, the pressure, the temperature, and the moisture content of the air.

Several papers on geological subjects were read and discussed, one by Prof. J. J. Stevenson of New York being an introduction to an exhaustive monograph "On the Formation of Coal Beds." Two hypotheses, framed to explain the accumulation of coal in beds, have been in conflict for almost a century and a half. One asserts that the vegetable material was transported by running water and deposited, as were the enclosing sandstones and shales; the other assigns to transport an insignificant share and maintains that the vegetation grew where the coal bed is now found. Professor Stevenson's monograph is in four parts, the last summing up the results of many observations and attempting to show their bearing on the solution of the problem.

Mr. R. P. Field discussed the problem of the "Conservation of Fuel," dealing with the general subject of the utilization of slack coal by making it into small briquettes called "eglettes." The author showed that a binder containing no pitch or any kindred material is preferable for household use, and that by actual test such fuel is cheaper than coal, coke, wood, oil, or gas.

Friday evening, Professor Arrhenius of Stockholm gave an illustrated lecture on "The Physical Conditions of the Planet Mars." The speaker called attention to the many similarities between Mars and the earth which have caused some to think Mars is inhabited, but gave it as his opinion that later investigations are not favorable to this view.

The annual banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford was attended by about one hundred members and guests. Dr. W. W. Keen, president of the Society, acted as toastmaster. Thus ended one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Society.

ARTHUR W. GOODSPED.

Correspondence

PEACE AND BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The German chancellor has expressed himself on disarmament and arbitration with remarkable clarity and force. He leaves no room for doubt as to the attitude of his government: the reduction of armaments is "a task perhaps ideal, but in practice impossible to execute"; as for the treaty of arbitration, "the moment difficulties arise between two nations, the treaty will burn like tinder." These words cannot

fail to have a profound and lasting effect, coming as they do from the centre of armed authority. The Paris *Figaro* comments on the chancellor's discourse before the Reichstag almost with relief, as if it had in a way cleared the air and served precise and unmistakable notice as to the policy of Germany. After this statement, continues the *Figaro*, if the other nations of Europe prefer to trust in the Utopia of a theoretical peace, so much the worse for them.

One cannot accuse Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg of irresponsible jingoism. There is no analogy between the imperial chancellor and Representative Hobson or Gen. Homer Lea. If he declares himself so sharply and emphatically as being, together with Providence, on the side of the big battalions, it must be for reasons of seriousness and weight. It is not necessary to hunt for these in the immutability of human nature, nor in a natural desire of man to slay his neighbor and possess himself of the latter's goods. They can be found on the present map of Europe and in contemporary history. The most superficial acquaintance with the Continental system is sufficient to convince one that it is in a state of unstable equilibrium. The rebirth of the German Empire in 1871 and its subsequent vigorous growth has created a new weight for which no counterpoise has yet appeared. It was made possible by three wars, and its development—perhaps even its existence—has depended on the force of arms; at any rate, no German statesman has been willing to risk the experiment of letting it stand alone, without the support of the "solid frame of a Prussian grenadier."

To admit these points does not mean that one accuses Germany of meditating a policy of further military aggression and conquest. It is not likely that Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg are presently to be absorbed. But the existence of the German army, even if it never leaves its garrison towns, endows the nation with an inestimable power in the conduct of its foreign affairs. It is the army which has made Prussia the strongest and the most brutal force on the Continent. The success which has of late attended German diplomacy is not due so much to the death of Edward VII and the inertia of George V—as is contended by the London correspondent of the *Evening Post*—as to the increasing confidence of the Germans in their army as an instrument of diplomatic persuasion. In this connection it might be remarked that the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was nothing if not a German success, took place before the accession of George V. In Morocco also the Kaiser's voice would have been that of one crying in the wilderness had it not been for his army. And when the Bagdad Railway—"unser" Bagdad-Bahn—reaches the sphere of British influence at the head of the Persian Gulf, the remarks of the German diplomats will have a weight directly proportionate to the number of their regiments and battle-ships.

In America, where we are so happily isolated from strong and ambitious neighbors, it is easy to underrate, even to overlook, the side of the question of armaments. The *Nation*, in its many articles on international peace, has perhaps made this mistake. An army is no longer solely an instrument of death and destruction. In Germany it is an agent of Imperial expansion.

In France it is a sort of national life insurance. If we do not feel the need of an army in either of these latter capacities, it is because of our geographical position. But it is another affair in Europe, where the nations sit check by jowl, with the blood of old quarrels dried on their frontiers.

Moreover, M. Tardieu of the *Temps* pointed out some weeks ago that no one nation can propose disarmament without first knowing what corresponding move the others would make; and no council of nations can make a proposal without first knowing what each one is willing to do. Thus the *cercle vicieux* is closed.

On top of this comes the plain statement of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg that Germany, the pacemaker in the race, cannot and will not disarm or submit to arbitration. One is apt to conclude that Mr. Carnegie's recent investment in peace securities, however great the honor it does him as an idealist, will not increase his reputation as a financier. It was made a few hundred years too early in history. Probably there are few statesmen in Europe who actually thirst for war, but there are still fewer who see the way to universal peace; it could now only be a sort of *pax Romana*—with the eagles at Berlin. J.

Paris, April 2.

SHAKESPEARE AND RALEIGH AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Professor Hanford's letter in your issue of March 30 on the possible connection between a poem probably written by Raleigh and a familiar song in "The Merchant of Venice" is interesting but tantalizing. Certainly the thought and the expression of the two poems are remarkably close, but still not close enough for us to say with conviction that Raleigh imitated Shakespeare or Shakespeare imitated Raleigh. So much of the phraseology of Elizabethan lyric poetry is due to conventions of the age that one hesitates to attach significance to even such parallels as this one.

I am led into this statement by noting, myself, another parallel between certain lines from the poem quoted by Professor Hanford, and those from "Romeo and Juliet," act II, scene 3:

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Friar Laurence. I must up-fill this osier cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers.
The earth, that's nature's mother, is her tomb;
What is her burying grave, that is her womb.
... Young men's love then lies
Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes. . . .
Rom. And bad'st me bury love.
Fri. L. Not in a grave,
To lay one in, another out to have.

A POESY TO PROVE THAT AFFECTION IS NOT LOVE.

Conceit, begotten by the eyes,
Is quickly born, and quickly dies;
For while it seeks our hearts to have
Meanwhile there reason makes his grave;
For many things the eyes approve,
Which yet the heart doth seldom love.
For as the seeds in spring time sown,
Die in the ground ere they be grown;
Such in conceit, whose rooting fails,
As child that is in the cradle quails,
Or else within the mother's womb
Hath his beginning and his tomb.

Whether the second parallel strengthens or weakens the effect of the first, I am un-

able to say, but I believe that they should be taken into account together.

ROBERT ADGER LAW.

University of Texas, April 12.

THE PROCONSULSHIP OF GALLIO IN ACHAIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Seneca (Epist. 104) and Luke (Acts 18:12) mention the presence of Gallio in Achaea, and the latter his proconsulship. The date of Gallio's administration has long been a subject of interest, but until recently this could be determined only approximately by inference from the career and writings of Seneca and from the relative chronology of Acts and the Pauline Epistles. The relative chronology of Acts depends largely on the date at which Festus succeeded Felix as procurator of Judea (Acts 24:27). This date, however, cannot be fixed with certainty, and opinion favoring one or another of the years from 56 to 60 has its influence on other inferential dates, and thus upon the date assigned to Gallio's proconsulship. It is of unusual interest therefore to know that an inscription has been discovered and published which fixes this date within the limits of the two years from the spring or early summer of the years 51-52 or 52-53. The inscription was discovered at Delphi and published by Bourguet in "De rebus delphicis imperatoris etatibus," 1906. It contains in fragmentary form a letter addressed by the Emperor Claudius to Delphi, in which the number 26 occurs in the address. This is followed by the name of Gallio, and part of the title proconsul. The number 26 is referred most naturally to the acclamation as "imperator" which Claudius received in the year 52 and before the first of August. If the reconstruction of the fragments of this letter by the editor be well grounded, the inscription affords evidence that Gallio was in Achaea as proconsul some time between January and August of the year 52. He may therefore have entered upon his official duties, which doubtless lasted for one year, either in 51 or 52. The text of the inscription is reproduced from Bourguet and discussed in the current (April) issue of the *Princeton Theological Review*.

WILLIAM P. ARMSTRONG.

Princeton, April 14.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SPECTATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have noticed nowhere in the periodical or daily press any reference to the bicentenary of the *Spectator*. Exactly 200 years ago the first of last month appeared the first of the daily folio sheets which were to exert a powerful influence not only throughout England and her colonies, but even on the Continent. It may be proper at this time to call attention to a common misunderstanding of Steele's share in planning the *Spectator*.

As Steele was alone responsible for the plan of the *Tatler* and as he wrote the account of the club in the *Spectator*, it has come to be rather generally thought that the machinery of the latter paper was his exclusive invention. Statements in many of our histories of literature, while correct, might easily give this impression. It has

become almost a commonplace that Steele discovered new lands of which Addison took possession. "Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature" says definitely (II, 232): "The idea of the *Spectator's Club*, which is described in the second number, was Steele's invention." A little reflection will, I think, show this to be improbable.

The first issue of the paper was devoted to the *Spectator* himself, and, for some reason, was by Addison. The next described the club and was by Steele, the two men alternating during the first week and often thereafter. From this beginning it seems highly probable that the *Spectator* and the club were planned to be the machinery of the paper, and, as the two editors naturally talked over their venture in considerable detail before beginning it, they had undoubtedly decided on the various typical characters who were to form the club. Although very little was ever done with this club, one of its members, Sir Roger de Coverley, is among the chief glories of the paper. To Steele belongs the honor of first describing Sir Roger, but this does not imply that he invented the character. As the genial country squire is the first of the members to be mentioned, and as he has the fullest description of all, it seems almost certain that his character had been talked over with Addison, who may have suggested a good deal. Tickell, Addison's intimate friend, says in speaking of him, "The plan of the *Spectator*, as far as regards the feigned person of the author, and of the several persons that compose his club, was projected in concert with Sir Richard Steele." We know, furthermore, that the first paper, after the introductory one, to deal with the club, number 34, is by Addison; that number 37, also by Addison, contains several references to Sir Roger; and that the first paper to be devoted entirely to the old knight, number 106, is from the same pen. During all this time Steele has mentioned Sir Roger only once, if I am not mistaken, and done scarcely better by the other members of the club. As soon, however, as Addison has begun the *Spectator's* visit to the knight, Steele writes the next paper continuing the subject. This does not look as if all the inventive ability was "honest Dick's."

RAYMOND D. HAVENS.

University of Rochester, April 14.

A PAID BOARD OF EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your editorial columns of April 6 you called attention to the incorporation by Mayor Gaynor in his proposed charter for New York of a provision for a salaried Board of Education. The experience of the city of Washington with such an innovation is a decided warning against such action. There were seven members, all men and women of high character and standing, each receiving \$500 annually, but the results were unsatisfactory. The defect was not in the personnel, but in the plan. The trial of the scheme proved that there is no function for such a body. If it is the part of wisdom to learn from the experience of others, there can be no excuse for New

York to tread this painful path of failure.

C. MERIWETHER.

Washington, D. C., April 18.

TWO ANNOYANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Two important trifles are daily annoyances.

For several years the *Nation* has put its readers under obligations by cordially coming into our hands with its leaves cut. I wish that the mathematician, practical philosopher, and humorist, who once calculated how many years or decades, or perhaps centuries, of time this saved, would level one of his irresistible arguments at certain of the magazines and reviews, that are, or are supposed to be, much read by students of American history. There may possibly be some excuse for not cutting the pages of publications that are sold on news-stands or in trains; but I cannot see why copies that go to subscribers should not be cut.

For myself, I would about as lief make my coffee, and would much rather fry my chicken, than cut leaves.

All men that use their pens are daily annoyed by the custom of having to write hyphens in words that really do not need to be divided. Why should we forever continue to put a hyphen in *to-day*, *to-morrow*, and between many words that although once compounded ought long ago to have fused as thoroughly as *barnyard*, *nowadays*, *housetop*, and similar words have?

AN OLD STUDENT.

Washington, D. C., April 20.

Literature

BOOKS ON NAPOLEON.

Napoleon in Caricature, 1795-1821. By A. M. Broadley. 2 vols. New York: John Lane Co. \$12.50 net.

The Corsican: A Diary of Napoleon's Life in His Own Words. Compiled and translated by R. M. Johnston. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.75 net.

Napoleon in His Own Defence: Being a Reprint of Certain Letters Written by Napoleon from St. Helena to Lady Clavering, and a Reply by Theodore Hook. With which are incorporated Notes and an Essay on Napoleon as a Man of Letters, by Clement Shorter. New York: Cassell & Co. \$4 net.

The Growth of Napoleon: A Study in Environment. By Norwood Young. New York: Duffield & Co. \$3.75 net.

The subject of Napoleon in Caricature has for the first time received adequate treatment in the two volumes of Mr. Broadley. One can find certain chapters on the subject scattered through the works of Champfleury, Dayot, Fuchs, Grand-Carteret, Hermann, and Schulze, but Champfleury, for instance, gives the matter only a hundred small octavo-pages out of his five volumes. Mr.

Broadley, while admitting that anything like absolute finality in this line is unattainable, has made wide and careful research and has given us the history and description of a large number of satiric prints concerning Napoleon which appeared in England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, and Scandinavia, between 1795 and 1821. The text is full of curious, precise, out-of-the-way information of value to the historical student and collector; it is richly illustrated with about two hundred and fifty prints, twenty-four of them in color. There is an interesting introduction of about fifty pages by Dr. J. Holland Rose, on pictorial satire as a factor in Napoleonic history. These volumes treat, of course, one of the minor aspects of the history of the time, but they are both instructive and amusing. They present a kind of panorama of European hatred of the great aggressor. The whole of the first volume is devoted to English caricature, significant particularly because of the works of Gillray, Rowlandson, and the Cruikshanks. Napoleon did not cease to be the theme of pictorial satirists even with death. In a final chapter Mr. Broadley brings his subject down to 1910. When England sent her Boer prisoners to encamp on St. Helena within sight of Longwood, a fresh series of caricatures was the immediate consequence.

Mr. Johnston in "The Corsican" has produced a book that will be of considerable interest to those who are not very familiar with Napoleon's range of activity and with his incisive, metallic mode of speech; it contains numerous, disconnected excerpts from his various writings. While the book may be of some profit to the general reader who knows no French, it will be of none to scholars. Indeed, Mr. Johnston indicates in his preface that it has been constructed in disregard of all sound historical method. Such procedure might more properly be left to the amateurs of whom there are many working, with more zeal than discretion, in this field. Apparently, however, the writer supposed that it would not interfere with the purpose of the book, which is to present a "psychological illumination of a great career and character." Mr. Johnston does not indicate his sources except to say that "the matter, with the exception of a few bracketed passages, is derived entirely from Napoleon's own words, written and spoken." The matter, which consists of letters, bulletins, orders, conversations reported by others, has been arranged chronologically so as to give it the appearance of a diary, a peculiar diary, it must be confessed, in that it begins with the hero's day of birth and ends with his last expiring words. The varied material has been pieced together, abbreviated, condensed, sometimes transferred from the day of origin to the calendar date which it is intended

to illustrate. There are cases, too, of composite texts made up from several sources. The result is a scrappy collection of Napoleonic utterances, interesting for the most part and generally well translated. Mr. Johnston gives the reader fair warning that he must not consider the events described in the book as objectively true. "For Napoleon rarely, if ever, speaks the truth; yet subjectively how can he speak otherwise?" Most serious biographers of Napoleon have, we judge, proceeded on a different theory, and have considered that while Napoleon frequently lied, he also frequently told the truth, thus creating for them their greatest difficulty, that of extracting, by critical process, the true from the false in the abundant material which he has placed at their disposition.

Mr. Shorter's book, entitled "Napoleon in His Own Defence," consists mainly of a reprint of the "Letters from the Cape," a volume published in London in 1817 and purporting to be written by an Englishman, though it was in reality a translation from a draft dictated by Napoleon to Las Cases. The purpose of the letters was to show England the sufferings of the exiles at St. Helena and to furnish a defence of some of the episodes in Napoleon's career which had been criticised—the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, the treatment of the Spanish Bourbons, the return from Elba. They reveal the skill with which Napoleon used his enforced leisure for starting on its prosperous way the so-called "legend." The letters are out of print, and Mr. Shorter has now republished them on excellent paper and in excellent type. Why he has considered it important to do this we do not see, but at any rate he has done it well. He has added the reply to these letters, entitled, "Napoleon in St. Helena," by Theodore Hook, a scurrilous and contemptible pamphlet which might properly be allowed to remain in the oblivion where it belongs. Mr. Shorter has prefixed to the two reprints an essay of his own of about thirty pages on "Napoleon as a Man of Letters," an essay chiefly important as showing the uncritical attitude of an incorrigible idolator whose sobriety of judgment is sufficiently attested by his remark that Napoleon in his treatment of Madame de Staël "carried courtesy and self-restraint to their utmost limit," and that his permitting her to reside in Switzerland is a proof of his "genuine respect for letters." After this one reads the entire essay without shock and with fortitude tempered by hilarity.

Norwood Young's book is, he tells us, "the first original study in English of the influence of his environment upon the growth of Napoleon." The author does not appear to be acquainted with Oscar Browning's "Napoleon, The First Phase," an excellent study of the youth

of that person. But although his book may not be the first on the subject to appear, no reader will deny that it is original. We do not have to go far into it in order to get its true, individual flavor. Starting with the thesis that Napoleon was unmistakably and always Corsican, not French, he says that this Corsican character must therefore have been formed in him during the first nine years of his life, as at the end of that period he went to France. Unfortunately, "very little has come down to us of the childhood of Napoleon from those persons who were witnesses of it." But this paucity of information, far from daunting our author, gives him his great chance to make a remarkable contribution to his subject, which is briefly this: "It is on his companionship with Joseph that the whole growth of Napoleon hangs. If we had no other proof we should know that Joseph was the elder and Napoleon the younger, from the adult characters of the two men. There never was a more obvious eldest son than Joseph, or a more certain second son than Napoleon." The reason is this: "Position, in age and sex, relatively to the other nursery mates, is, after the mother's or nurse's personality, the chief factor in the development of a human being." Now the eldest child having no one to imitate and being easily superior to the other children, tends "normally" to grow into an "Indolent, self-satisfied, mild, and capable man." The second, however, ambitious to equal the first who is a constant challenge to him, becomes active, aggressive, and conceited. His desire to dominate becomes inordinate. There you have them—Joseph and Napoleon. It is true that time "steadily lessens the proportional age advantage of the elder brother," nevertheless, "its influence will never die; the cleavage in differentiated character it has produced is permanent and portentous."

Let no one imagine that this great scientific principle merely happens, by a kind of lucky chance, to be illustrated by Joseph and Napoleon. Mr. Young shows how in its inevitable operation it produced the rest of that astonishing family, Lucien, Elise, Louis, Pauline, Caroline, and Jerome (pp. 206-209), each just the character you would expect from the position in the series and from the sex. It reminds one of a Baconian cipher in its ability to make obscure things clear. Mr. Young is evidently pleased with his virtuosity in this new science of environment, for his main thesis is wearisomely reiterated all through the book and confidently reaffirmed on the last page. If Lamartine succeeded, as Dumas said, in almost raising history to the dignity of romance, Mr. Young has succeeded in giving it something of the cheerful pleasantry of farce, though there is no evidence that such was his intention. His book ought to be welcome to all who

like their history in the form of assertions and generalizations, unsupported by evidence. It ought also to arouse enthusiasm among all second sons, of whom there must be many in the world who are unconscious of their priceless heritage.

CURRENT FICTION.

While Caroline Was Growing. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Fully a decade ago Miss Daskam showed her adroitness in interpreting the humors of childhood. One or two of her stories in this kind—"The Madness of Philip," for example—remain in a memory upon which few short stories find lodgment. There was, perhaps, a hint of sharpness in the best of them—more enjoyment of infantile absurdity than sympathy with it. This is not at all true of the writer's later child-stories. The present series may be described as a study of little-girlhood by a lover of little girls. Some of the adventures in which Caroline is involved are rather far-fetched. It must be owned that she is incredibly the *deus ex machina* in certain events recorded. So much Mrs. Bacon has yielded to the conventions of child-fiction. It would almost seem that a new motto should be admitted for this type of story—say, "A little child shall push them." In real life children do not as a rule undertake the management of adult affairs with success. Johnny does not always save the train, Elsie sometimes fails to reform her erring father. But the general principle is one which we should hardly know how to spare. Mrs. Bacon does not push it to its extreme. If Caroline softens the heart of the prima donna, and saves the burglar from arrest, these are merely incidents in her career. The most charming of the tales, "An Idyl of the Road" and "The Ends of the Earth," are built of the simplest materials. Caroline is not represented as complacently superior to her elders. She is a normal and lovable child, with plenty of faults—a much safer person for other children to associate with than the prigs and pert misses too often presented in the current "story for girls."

Captivating Mary Carstairs. By Henry Second. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

We surmise that the writer is a literary sophomore who has spent his summer vacation reporting for a city paper. No other hypothesis will explain this combination of urbane condescension, sanguine—not to say sanguinary—idealism, and profound disdain for all that is dull and probable. With a nonchalant assumption of plausibility it is related how, to oblige an elderly friend, two

New York clubmen undertook to kidnap his child from a small town up the Hudson, and how, the child proving to be a beautiful young woman, the kidnapping was happily converted into a courtship. The main business of the expedition is conducted by Laurence Varney, well-mannered, well-tailored, and chivalrous. He treats the capricious but ever lovely Mary with a respectful consideration that is beyond reproach. His ally, Peter Maginnis, is a millionaire with the physique of a Titan and the manners of a spoiled football celebrity. Maginnis is to Varney what Porthos was to D'Artagnan—a colossal reservoir of strength and illimitable devotion. While Varney is occupied by the problem of captaining Mary, Maginnis puts in his time electing a reform mayor for the little town, and buying a newspaper, until the inevitable opportunity arises to exercise his "passionate muscularity" and save Varney from the infuriated mob. On that occasion "Peter stood alone in the little lawn, dark figures of his enemies stretched here and there about him, his great arms clutching the inert body of his friend, groaning his pain to the four winds." The way to these epic heights is paved with an extraordinary amount of worldly wisdom and smart phrasing. We remember in particular the "little runt of a boy" who "made the air noxious with the relicts of a low-born cigar."

The Justice of the King. By Hamilton Drummond. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The King is Louis XI, and his justice is of the sort that Scott and Henry Irving have indelibly fixed on the mind of to-day. The novel belongs to the laboriously compounded type, its predicaments long drawn out, its phrasing conventional in the familiar manner of "muffled rhythm of galloping hoof-beats sounding through the roar of the blood swelling his temples and booming in his ears like the surf of a far-off sea." Philip de Commines figures prominently in the pages, and François Villon and the Dauphin. But the young hero and heroine are Stephen La Mothe and Ursula de Vesc, who are, so far as one may discover, creations of the novelist. Mr. Drummond does not call his story an historical novel, and therefore it may not be criticised as to accuracy. For the reader, however, it is perforce fictionalized history, or historiated fiction, and he is led to inevitable reflections on the matter—to wonder whether the blessed word Mesopotamia, or its equivalent in history, carries the victory over distortion of truth and invention of motive. Miss Mühlbach's way was safe—to affix a star to each fact; nor were her pages thickly starred. Some such warning would render immune many modern historical novels. Let it be added that in com-

parison with much cheap, weakening stuff provided as light reading, even a story like this, with more sugar than pill, is to be cherished. At least it circles about realities, and has entire dignity of manner. Perhaps one in ten who read it will be moved to study at its sources the history of the period.

Glamourie: By William Samuel Johnson. New York: Harper & Bros.

A tenuous plot, an eccentric personnel, and a style of studied whimsicality mark this tale as a product of industry rather than of inspiration. The central figure has a number of authentic claims upon the interest of the romantic reader. He is not only an Irishman, but a baronet, not only a baronet, but a hunchback. Two passions consume him, a hopeless love for a beautiful young cousin, and an insatiable worship of Paris. Dithyramb, rather than incident or action in any sense, fills these pages. The author's real impulse seems to have been to celebrate the strange and conquering charm of his wonderful city. So much the worse for the story, whereof it may suffice to say that Sir Michael Burke and the beautiful cousin remain at intimate removes, until his not untimely death, and that she not unexpectedly becomes the wife of the young New Englander, to whose care Sir Michael has consigned her. If the reader is able to believe in Sir Michael as a species of twentieth century Cyrano, and to share in his verbal and emotional debauches, he will happily disagree with our opinion of the book as a piece of strained artifice. It is by no means lacking in cleverness: but is not cleverness the bad angel of our current fiction?

LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Annals of a Yorkshire House: From the Papers of a Macaroni and his Kindred. By A. M. W. Stirling. With illustrations. 2 vols. New York: John Lane Co. \$10 net.

The editing of family chronicles and memoirs is becoming more and more recognized in England as a distinct field of literary industry, and works which for the most part are due to the lettered ease of amateurs appear with increasing frequency. Now it is "Annals of a Yorkshire House," whose author, having previously performed a similar service for another kinsman in his "Coke of Norfolk and His Friends," here presents a selection from the journals and correspondence of his great-grandfather, Sir Walter Spencer-Stanhope. Born in 1749, this friend of Burke and Fox, Pitt and Wilberforce, who, as a youth, figured largely in fashionable London society, and who, for forty years, held his seat in Parlia-

ment, was the son of Walter Stanhope and Ann Spencer, representatives of two old Yorkshire families whose respective heads, John Stanhope and John Spencer, or, as they were commonly known, from the names of their seats, John of Horsforth and John of Cannon Hall, were typical examples of the English squirearchy in the eighteenth century. The latter house, which is situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and which is the habitation indicated in the title of the work, is a mansion of venerable antiquity, and had already had a long and romantic history before it came into the possession of the Spencers in the days of Richard Cromwell and Charles II. A Saxon Thane named Alric had a dwelling on the site as early as 1066, and for centuries a house has stood there and borne the same name which it bears to-day—a name in all probability derived from the ancient family of Cannun or Cannell, who are mentioned in a deed of the reign of Edward I, and from whom the property was purchased by one Thomas Bosville in the fourteenth century. On inheriting Cannon Hall and a large fortune from his maternal uncle, young Walter Stanhope prefixed the name of Spencer to his own patronymic, and became the founder of a family in whose possession the mansion continued.

Here, in the account of a large family connection, the house itself serves excellently as a gathering point for the numerous and divergent threads, and we are continually brought back to its stately rustic peace from French court festivities, London clubs, and American battlefields. Still, it is in the personal career and brilliant associations of its heir that interest is principally centred. He is described on the title-page and pictured in the frontispiece as a "Macaroni," and he seems to have been one of the leaders in that set (at its zenith between 1772 and 1775) which sought to achieve foreign distinction by the elegant eccentricity of its attire—"coats cut extremely short and made to fit their persons closely, an enormous knot of hair at the back of their heads, a very small cocked hat, and a long walking-stick with very large tassels." But although Stanhope was by no means averse to the fashionable frivolities of the time, and frequented the gaming-table with as much assiduity as Fox, if with greater success, he was by no means merely a trifler. He had entered Parliament at the age of twenty-five, and took part, as a member of the Opposition, in the great debates on the American Revolution. To these he listened with an appreciative ear for the quality of the oratory displayed, and not the least valuable part of these memoranda is his record of the impression produced on him by the galaxy of speakers then in the two houses. For Burke, his close friend, he had a particular ad-

miration, and he records a number of anecdotes of that statesman. One, the least flattering, since it represents Burke struck dumb for once, after an unusual display of violence and bad taste, is too curious not to be given here. The incident occurred at the examination by a committee of the House of the royal doctors who asserted that George III was mentally incapable, but, in their opinion, curable. Burke, who was an ardent advocate of the Regency, attacked the physicians fiercely on their introduction:

Dr. Willis, about to commence his report, suddenly turned round, and, addressing the excited statesman personally, preluded his remarks with the sentence—"I will tell that honorable gentleman"—at the same time fixing upon the offender one of those glances with which he was accustomed to control the deranged faculties of his fellow-men. To the astonishment of those who witnessed it, Burke sank back under that glance, strangely cowed, and the eloquence which was wont to sway senates was hushed to silence beneath the all-compelling glance of a doctor of lunacy.

That Burke was not always above petty jealousy is attested by Stanhope, who recounts that once, having heard Grey speak "excellently well, he praised the effort to Burke, as they left the House together, but added that "it was in some degree borrowed from Cicero's oration against Verres." "Yes," agreed Burke grudgingly, "panni, indeed there are—but not purple!"

Other orators of whom Stanhope gives his impressions are Pitt and Sheridan. Side by side with these great figures in his anecdotal account of the history that was made from day to day in those times, appear others, grotesque and half-forgotten, save when, as in the case of Michael Angelo Taylor, immortalized by some satiric pen or pencil. Taylor, who was depicted by Gillray, was a pompous, self-important little man, and served as a constant butt for wags and practical jokers like Sheridan. One of his traits was a profound spobishness:

One Sunday in church when the clergyman who was reading the prayers came to the words, "George, Prince of Wales," Michael added in an aside designed to be audible to those about him, "By the way, he dines with me next Thursday." On another occasion when he was going to receive the Prince at the country house he then occupied, one of his friends mischievously observed to him with an air of commiseration, "Michael, it must be a great bore and expense to you to have to receive the Prince." But Michael was equal to the occasion: "Sir," he replied casually, "my establishment is such that one or two odd comers popping in make no difference!"

While Walter Stanhope-Spencer was engaged in opposing the policy of Lord North in Parliament, he and other members of his family were in constant receipt of letters from friends and relatives in the English army, in the rebellious colonies, which, no doubt, did

much to confirm the judgment of the young statesman as to the error of this policy. From these letters, it is seen how clearly the struggle thus brought about and persisted in, appeared to enlightened contemporary eyes as civil warfare. There is in them a note of gloomy discouragement and listlessness that is very different from what one would expect in the letters of sanguine, headstrong, British soldiers, and that could not have arisen solely from the difficulty of their precarious position. These letters "from the front" afford intimate glimpses of the contestants on both sides at many critical points, and it is to be hoped that, if Mr. Stirling has omitted any of them in making the selection which was rendered necessary by the wealth of the archives of Cannon Hall, he will print the remainder in some form at some future date. His next work, however, he announces, will relate to the time when the Spencer-Stanhope and Coke families, with which his two works, already published, deal separately, became united by marriage, as they did in the next generation.

The Riders of the Plains: Adventures and Romance with the Northwest Mounted Police, 1873-1910. By A. L. Haydon. Illustrated with photographs, maps, and diagrams. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.75 net.

Here is a volume well fitted to interest a large number of readers simply as entertainment. It might well have a far wider reading by a class to which it would mean much more than entertainment, if ears were only open to its many lessons and suggestions. If the scores of thousands of men carried on the police rolls of our large cities could develop a fourth part of the courage, the practical efficiency, the broad-minded conception of their opportunities for service, and the self-sacrificing devotion to duty characteristic of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police throughout its history, the safety and comfort of city life would be enhanced almost beyond imagination.

This remarkable body of men was organized in 1873, under the provisions of an act introduced into the Dominion Parliament by Sir John Macdonald, who surely rendered a great public service in this particular, however open to criticism his ideas of Canadian policy may have been in certain other respects. The new force was only beginning to reach the field of its labors when the political crisis of 1873 threw Premier Macdonald and his ministry out of power, and for five years its management was in the hands of the Cabinet headed by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. We know only too well what such a break in party continuity might have meant in the organization of a new police policy on this

side of the line, but neither then nor at any time since has the management of the Northwest Mounted Police been caught in the cogs of party machinery. Herein, doubtless, lies the main secret of its exceptional efficiency.

The Indians, of course, furnished one of the first problems with which the police had to deal. Degenerating as they were under the influence of renegade whites and half-breeds whose main source of revenue was the illegal traffic in liquor, their own leaders were quick to recognize the salvation which the coming of the mounted police offered. At a subsequent treaty meeting, this feeling was well expressed by Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfeet: "If the police had not come to the country, where would we all be now? Bad men and whiskey were killing us so fast that very few, indeed, of us would have been left to-day. The police have protected us as the feathers of the bird protect it from the frosts of winter." On one occasion this same Crowfoot was much incensed to have some of his braves arrested for disorder and taken off for trial before the court of the police. Curiosity led him to follow and observe the proceedings, which were carefully interpreted to him. When it was all over, his comment was: "This is good medicine. There is no forked tongue here. When my people do wrong, I will bring them here to be tried." The view of the liquor traffic taken by the wiser among the Indians is well illustrated by a few words which the author quotes from a treaty speech of Button Chief, of the Blood tribe: "The Great Mother [Queen Victoria], sent Stamixotokon [Colonel Macleod] and the police to put an end to the traffic in fire-water. I can sleep now safely. Before the arrival of the police, when I laid my head down at night, every sound frightened me; now I can sleep sound and am not afraid." One cannot read the chapter dealing with the Sioux invasion of Canada, in 1877, by Sitting Bull and his followers, without the strong impression that the whole trouble would have been avoided had the Indians on our side of the border been under any such benign influence as the police management of the Canadian tribes. Before the crossing of the border, the Sioux had sent a messenger to the Canadian Blackfeet, with a piece of tobacco to be smoked, if they were willing to come over and join in the fight against the United States troops. "We cannot smoke your tobacco on such terms," was the answer. "The whites are our friends, and we will not fight against them." The rebellion stirred up by the French half-breeds in 1885, under the lead of Louis Riel, marred the relations of the government with the Indians for a time, but the situation would certainly have been worse except for the twelve years of honest and helpful police administration pre-

ceding, and the force proved an invaluable adjunct in restoring order and peace of mind after the storm was over. The author does not hesitate to admit that the Canadian authorities had been seriously at fault in dealing with the claims of the half-breeds, thus giving a substantial basis to the agitation which afforded Riel his opportunity.

Scanty as the force has always been, its members have performed notable service of various kinds. Their aid in preventing and extinguishing forest fires alone has probably far exceeded the cost of their maintenance. They have frequently rendered service as mail-carriers. House-to-house visitations are made among sparsely distributed settlers, and sickness or trouble of any kind always receives the necessary aid. Special patrol work taking any member of the force into comparatively unknown territory is followed by detailed reports, through which a large amount of useful data has been accumulated. We might add still other lines of usefulness, but it is better simply to say that any member of the Northwest Mounted Police who is true to the well-established traditions of his force is ready at all times for any service which the call of duty or humanity requires. Mr. Haydon's volume is full of incidents of thrilling personal bravery. Police service in the Canadian Northwest is not a calling in which a coward could hold his place for a single month. It takes genuine courage for three men to go two days' travel into the wilderness, pick a desperate horse-thief out from among a band of eighty half-breeds and take him away for punishment, with chances for ambuscade almost every mile of the way, but there is nothing unusual in such a feat as that. On one occasion Constable Pedley was detailed alone to convey a raving maniac from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Saskatchewan, a five-hundred-mile journey, in the dead of winter. At one time, during a terrible gale, he was obliged to lash himself and the madman together to a tree for several hours. One is not surprised to learn that the successful accomplishment of his task was followed by a spell of insanity on his part, though he afterward recovered.

One feels inclined to call this volume urgently to the attention of those responsible for the police administration of cities like Chicago and New York. To get into the New York police force, from the head down, something of the genuine efficiency of the Northwest Mounted Police, something of its freedom from collusion with the crime which it is employed to check, its inaccessibility to paralyzing political complications, and its sympathetic spirit of helpfulness to those who are under its jurisdiction—how much loftier a task this would be for the Mayor of a great city than to burn his midnight oil in the endeavor to keep the force as it is from subjecting a

few comparatively innocent citizens to the annoyance of arrest for trivial offenses. Give us the larger, fundamental reform, and the other would immediately follow as one of its unimportant by-products.

The Truth About Spain. By G. H. B. Ward. New York: Cassell & Co. \$2 net.

Such a title does not prepare the wary reader for the *whole truth*, and it is, indeed, easy to discover that the author writes with strong prepossessions. His theme is the entire complex of modern Spain, social, religious, and political, and Mr. Ward frankly takes the standpoint of a thoroughgoing radical. This does not necessarily lead him to color his facts, but it does betray him into selecting them for the purposes of his argument, and the result is inevitably to make his book appear more like a special plea than a dispassionate report of actual conditions. One does not need to be prejudiced in favor of the Church in Spain, for example, to feel that Mr. Ward's sweeping attacks upon it fail of revealing it as it really is to-day in the life of the Spanish people. His tone is in general pessimistic as regards education, the press, and parties in the Peninsula, and he would evidently agree with those Spaniards who say there is no hope for their country except in root-and-branch reform. Yet when one makes due allowance for the *parti pris* of the author, his pages can be read with a good deal of profit. He has brought together much interesting information, and many of his views are eminently sound—such as those concerning the vicious "boss" system in Spanish politics. On the other hand, his chapter on Spanish newspapers is too severely condemnatory, partly on account of not sufficiently abating for the differences between Spanish and English journalistic practice and habits. On the question of Spain's relations with the Vatican Mr. Ward would be far more aggressive than Canalejas, whom he nevertheless highly praises. All told, his book is one to be read with interest but with caution.

The Country Church and the Rural Problem. By Kenyon L. Butterfield. The University of Chicago Press. \$1 net.

The "back to the farm" movement has resulted in renewed interest in the country church, of which the Carew lectures at Hartford Theological Seminary, by President Butterfield, are an indication. Dr. Butterfield approaches the question in the interest of rural society and agricultural welfare, and not primarily in the interest of the church. His attention to religious work among country people is due to his conviction that the rural problem, which he says is "to

maintain upon our land a class of people whose status in our society fairly represents American ideals—industrial, political, social, and ethical”—can be solved only with the help of the church. In fact, he declares that “the problem of the country church is the most important aspect of the rural problem,” and he looks to the church to accomplish more for the promotion of agricultural welfare, in the larger sense, than any other agency.

The task of the country church under this conception of its mission is declared to be the enlargement and enrichment of ideals in the rural community under the inspiration of the religious motive, and the work of the country minister is outlined in accordance with this principle. The attractiveness of the profession of the rural parish minister is set forth with enthusiasm, and Dr. Butterfield calls for men to devote themselves to religious work in the country as a life mission, suggesting special training for this phase of the profession, in which it is proposed that the State agricultural colleges may have a part.

If these new country preachers should become a reality, and should be found encouraging scientific agriculture, reforming school houses, and inculcating better drainage, St. Paul might have difficulty in recognizing his apostles, and some quiet souls would doubtless look with longing to the parish priest after the mind of George Herbert; but new occasions teach new duties, and the institutional church of the city has its parallel in the country church after the order of President Butterfield.

Notes

The Gutenberg, or 42-line Latin, Bible was purchased on Monday evening, at the Robert Hoe sale in this city, by Henry E. Huntington, for the extraordinary sum of \$50,000, which is more than twice the amount which any previous copy of this edition has ever brought. The Bible is on vellum; there are said to be but seven copies in existence, one of which is owned by J. P. Morgan.

The Macmillans have in the press three novels, “The Legacy,” by Mary S. Watts; Owen Wister’s “Members of the Family,” and “The Sovereign Power,” by Mark Lee Luther; also “The Aspects of Islam,” by Duncan B. MacDonald, and “The Ladies’ Battle,” by Molly Elliot Seawell.

The announcements of Little, Brown & Co. include: “The Early History of Jacob Stahl,” by J. D. Beresford; “The Moving Finger,” by E. Phillips Oppenheim; “The Old Dance Master,” by William Romaine Paterson; “To Love and to Cherish,” by Eliza Calvert Hall, and “The Danger Zone,” by H. Charles Woods.

The following eleven titles have been added this spring to Everyman’s Library (Dutton): “Autobiography of Edward Gibbon,” with introduction by Oliphant Smeaton;

“Essays on Education,” by Herbert Spencer, with introduction by C. W. Eliot; “Crime and Punishment,” by Fedor Dostoevsky, with introduction by Laurence Irving; “Charles Auchester,” by Elizabeth Sheppard, with introduction by Jessie M. Middleton; “Virginians,” by W. M. Thackeray, Vol. I, with introduction by Walter Jerrold (in 2 vols.); “Virginians,” Vol. II; “Toilers of the Sea,” by Victor Hugo, with introduction by Ernest Rhys; “The Ring and the Book” by Robert Browning, with introduction by Charles W. Hodell; “The Old Yellow Book,” with introduction by Charles W. Hodell; “The Select Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher,” with introduction by Prof. G. P. Baker, and “Anson’s Voyages (Around the World in 1742),” with introduction by John Masefield.

For the occasion of the coronation Messrs. Jack of London have photographed in colors a complete series of portraits of English sovereigns from the Conquest to George V., which are to be issued in one volume; and Eyre Pascoe has written to accompany the photographs a series of historical notes.

George H. Brennan has placed with Mitchell Kennerley his new novel, “Anna Malleen.”

Among the books for which Houghton Mifflin Co. invite immediate orders are “A Melody in Silver,” a romance of a country doctor and a spinster, by Keene Abbott, and “Reminiscences of an Athlete,” by E. H. Clark.

“The Good Old Days,” by Charles W. Bell, which McClurg is publishing, is a plea for simplicity.

Badger announces “A Knight of the Golden Circle,” a copperhead story by U. S. Lesh, and “Hunting Indians in a Taxicab,” by Kate Sanborn.

“The Shadow of Love,” by Marcelle Tinayre; “A Wilderness of Monkeys,” by Frederick Niven, and “The Valley of Regret,” by Adelaide Hope, are to be issued shortly by John Lane Company.

“The Trail of the Axe,” by Ridgwell Cullum, which Jacobs & Co. have in hand, is a story of the lumber camps.

The list of forthcoming books of Sturgis & Walton contains “The Suffragette,” by E. Silvia Pankhurst.

Forthcoming books of Cassell & Co. include: “A Kingdom of Dreams,” by J. J. Bell; “The Unknown Isle,” by Pierre de Coulevain; “Twin Sisters,” by Richard Marsh; “The Yoke of Circumstance,” by Helen Wallace; “The Bird-Folk at Home,” by May Byron; “The Sun’s Babies,” by Edith Howes; “The Truth About Egypt,” by J. Alexander, and “Mind and Its Culture,” by the Rev. R. P. Downes.

At a meeting of the council of New York University it was announced that Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, had been chosen chancellor to succeed Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, who resigned last September after serving in this position for twenty-five years. Dr. Brown was born in 1861, he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1889, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Halle-Wittenberg, Prussia. He was appointed Commissioner of Education in 1896, while he was a professor in the University of California.

A new and revised edition of L. H. Bailey’s “Outlook to Nature” (Macmillan) brings

that combination of practical and sentimental reflections once more before the public.

“The Gleam” (Holt), by Helen R. Albee, might be called the autobiography of a soul—a record of the development of the spiritual instinct from its dawn in a child of six to its fruition in a woman of forty-seven. It is told with sincerity and simplicity, with a childlike frankness, and at the same time great reticence in all matters except those of the spirit, and also with an astonishing lack of what is commonly called egotism. A quotation from Plotinus in the first paragraph embodies the central motive of the book: . . . the flight of the alone to the Alone.” There are glimpses of keeping house under difficulties, of disappointments and disasters, of warm friendship and a beautiful marriage. One chapter gives an interesting sketch of the genesis of the Abnakee rug industry, and another unveils the things in flowers and plants that escape the common eye. Those interested in psychic experiences will find matter here that piques and holds the interest, and that larger body intent upon some way of escape out of the limitations of daily living and the difficulties and disorder of daily thinking, will find “The Gleam” practically helpful and illuminating.

An East African traveller whose aim was not big-game hunting or exploration of unknown regions, or the study of the natives, but simply the enjoyment of seeing a strange part of the world, is rare. But such an one was the distinguished surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves, who, in “Uganda for a Holiday” (Dutton), describes an interesting journey which included a *safari* trip in the great rift valley and a voyage around the Victoria Nyanza. The various incidents are told, the wonderful scenery is pictured in such a way as to make the reader feel that he is making the journey himself with a very agreeable and intelligent companion. The chapter on the sleeping sickness is the best and most instructive account of this terrible plague which we know. It is encouraging to learn that as a result of protective measures the deaths from the sickness “in the kingdom of Uganda have been reduced from 8,000 in 1905 to 975 in 1909.” The title, it should be added, is misleading, for the writer’s experience in Uganda proper is limited to a visit to the administrative and native capitals and the Ripon Falls, which is described in the last thirty pages. There is an excellent map and seventy-two reproductions of the author’s photographs.

The “History of the French Academy” (Dillingham), by D. McLaren Robertson, is an eminently respectable survey of the annals of the Forty, or, to include dead as well as living, the 515 Immortals. The volume traces the story from the days of Corrart and his intimates, and the negotiations with Richelieu by means of the “plainet abbé de Boisarobert,” down to the present time. It includes the great “sensations,” such as the quarrel of the “Cid,” the quarrel of the ancients and moderns, the expulsion of Furetière for cribbing from the unpublished dictionary, the epic contests of the eighteenth century in which the *philosophes* had their share, and many other incidents. A whole chapter is devoted to the dictionary. Perhaps, in so comprehensive a survey of the functions of the Academy information might have been given of the

numerous prizes awarded under its auspices. A complete biographical list of the membership adds to the value of the volume for consultation. It brings back to us, among famous names, those of numerous forgotten worthies:

Mais j'en vois plus d'un membre;
Voici Boudin, Boissat, et Cureau de la Chambre,
Porcheres, Colomby, Bourzeys, Bourdon, Arbaud—
Tous ces noms dont pas un ne mourra, que c'est
bon!

"The Romance of Monaco and Its Rulers" (Lane) is Miss Ethel Colburn Mayne's modest title for a comprehensive and scholarly history of Monaco from the time of its first name, Hercules Portus—derived from its fabulous discovery in the sixteenth century before Christ by the Greek or Phoenician Hercules—down to 1910, including much about other countries during whatever period Monaco was associated with them by conquest, theft, or sale. The adventures of the Grimaldis—Monaco's present rulers, who first appear with the expulsion of the Saracens by William Count of Provence in 792—form the romance of the book. These Grimaldis are soldiers, troubadours, misers, spendthrifts, bullies, cowards, faithful friends, and dauntless enemies, as petty and picturesque, as noble and as base, as Monaco's history. Their authentic rule did not begin until 1338, when Charles Grimaldi, called the Great, bought from Niccolo Spinola in the marketplace of St. Luke, at Genoa, for 1,280 golden florins, "the lands, houses, and immovable property" which Charles II of Anjou had presented to the great Ghibelline family. This is only one of the sales with which the names of Grimaldi and Liguria are associated. In 1861 another Charles Grimaldi—Charles III, father of the present reigning prince—sold Mentone and Roccabruna to France for four million francs, thereby securing his undisputed title to the principality of Monaco. There is still another, and a most infamous sale, that of 1870, when Francois Blanc bought, from this same Charles, principalities and princes for a term of sixty years, a term which in 1898 was extended for fifty years from the August of 1898. And yet, though Monaco is known now only for its beauty, and as the spot where "every weakness and every vice of poor humanity is turned to the account of the Tables and their owners," it has been associated, and not ignobly, with momentous events in the history of nations. The horror and drama of the Holy War, the labyrinthine struggles of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the wars of the Spanish succession in France, the French Revolution, the unification of Italy, move through this chronicle of the "little, ancient, storied Hercules Portus." Out of this tortuous maze the author has evoked law and order, and presented clear of entanglements a coherent and vivid story. The volume is an example of book-making that pleases the eye in its illustrations and binding, economizes the attention in the clearness of its type and paper, is well indexed, and has well-arranged notes and authorities that can be easily verified.

"The Land of the White Helmet" (Fleming H. Revell) is the outcome of the experiences of Edgar A. Forbes during a year in Northern and Western Africa. They began in Tunis and Algeria and ended in Sierra Leone and Liberia. The best part of the book is that relating to the French

dominions, and furnishing information as to the wise way in which the natives are being governed and the resources of the country are being developed. The writer is enthusiastic in his praise of "the splendid engineering triumphs in railroading and harbor construction; the two thousand miles of beautiful roadway that cuts even through the hills of Kabylia; the electric lights and tramways and telephones; the seven hundred post offices handling seventy million pieces of mail a year; nine thousand miles of telegraph line transmitting three million messages annually." Interesting, also, is what he has to tell of Morocco, though he was for a short time only in Tangier and Casablanca. At this latter place he found a Connecticut sea captain who had been shipwrecked thirty years before off the coast, and had never gone home, but was running a saw-mill and a flour-mill combined, "an antique on an antiquated shore." The impression made upon the reader concerning the present condition of Liberia is not favorable, as is apparent from the following incident: On the grave of a native king was "the star and stripes of Liberia flying from a thirty-foot bamboo staff, with the empty rum-jug perched on top!" There are forty-eight reproductions of photographs and eight diagrammatic maps, but an index is wanting.

"Home Rule—Speeches of John Redmond, M.P." (Stokes), edited with an introduction by R. Barry O'Brien, contains the most important speeches delivered within the past twenty-five years by Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons and elsewhere on Home Rule and allied subjects. From the very first he took the position that Ireland was entitled to Home Rule, not merely because the Dublin Castle rule had proved to be a failure, but also because a community having distinct historic traditions and distinct natural characteristics has a right to self-government. But while in his earliest speeches the greatest stress was laid on the fact that the unjust treatment received at the hands of England had resulted in absolute disloyalty, in more recent years the principal argument has been that the granting of free institutions would result in making Ireland a loyal part of the Empire. In one of the most recent utterances the present condition in South Africa is referred to with great force in bearing out this contention. The change in tactics explains to a considerable extent the revulsion in feeling among the English electorate. The evident good faith, shown in his recent utterances toward the Ulster opponents of Home Rule; his willingness to agree to every provision securing to the Protestant minority the guarantee that their rights would be respected, also powerfully contributed to the same result. If Ireland obtains Home Rule it will be due to a considerable extent to the wisdom and good statesmanship shown by Mr. Redmond as leader of the Nationalist party.

A third edition of the "Riddles of the Sphinx," by Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, the Oxford pragmatist, has been brought out by Macmillan. The first was published anonymously in 1891, and the second three years later (with the author's name attached), while he was still teaching in Cornell University. The present edition is of rather more interest than is the usual revision, owing to Dr.

Schiller's discovery of "Humanism" (which is English for Pragmatism) since the second edition appeared. In fact, considerably more alteration might have been expected from Dr. Schiller than he has actually made, for in his eyes the rise of Humanism throws a new light on every problem of philosophy and is comparable only with the rise of Darwinism in biology. As a fact, however, the greatest changes which appear in the new edition of the "Riddles" are to be found in the preface and the appendix. In the former the influence of Humanism on metaphysics is dealt with in a general and interesting way, while in the appendix are printed two recent papers of the author's entitled "Choice" and "Science and Religion." In the body of the book one finds retained a rather surprising amount of old-fashioned metaphysics, in spite of the author's humanistic change of heart. The alterations made consist in a general toning down of the more ambitious and daring portions, with the substitution of the pragmatic point of view and its terminology for the older one when occasion demands it, while four substantial passages have been added on the nature of truth, the influence of personality in philosophy, and the hopelessness of absolutist metaphysics.

In "French Men, Women, and Books" (McClurg), Miss Betham-Edwards has confined herself to the nineteenth century, but her interest reaches from Edmond Demolins, the Anglophilic and educational reformer, and the Université Populaire (People's University) to that great prose epic of the psychology of war, Paul and Victor Margueritte's "History of the Franco-Prussian War," and includes the famous friendship between the author Barbey d'Aurevilly and his publisher, Mary Clarke's (Madam Mohl's) parallel love affairs with Claude Faure and Victor Cousin; the correspondence between Balzac and Madame Hanska; and what the author considers "most vital, most living in French verse." Perhaps the most entertaining part of this book is the Postscript, "France Seen from the Outside," written in French and contributed by request to *La Revue pour les Français*, "the object of which is literary internationalization." Miss Betham-Edwards has done something worth doing, and she has done it extremely well. Her book charms and interests, adds to one's store of knowledge, and widens one's horizon. Moreover, it is handsomely illustrated and attractively bound and the type and paper are excellent; but either the proofreader or printer has been inexcusably careless. There are broken and misplaced letters, and words spelled so that they alter the meaning of the text.

Any excuse will do for a fresh dip into the social history of England or for another excursion among her villages and hedge-rows, and no institution binds England so tightly, historically, and physically as the public house. Her politics, her religion, her economic development, and her temperament are here reflected. Those who read "Old Country Inns of England" (L. C. Page & Co.), by Henry P. Maskell and Edward W. Gregory, will learn why the "Bull," wherever it stands, is a relic of monasticism, why the "White Hart" is associated with the beginnings of England's middle class, and what Staple Inn meant in her commerce.

In his "John Bright" (Houghton Mifflin) R. Barry O'Brien does not appear to so good advantage as in his life of Parnell. He has neither the personal intimacy nor the copious original material to draw upon which he had in the earlier biography. This he frankly recognizes, and by calling his book a "monograph" at once notifies us that it is less a formal study of Bright than he is presenting than a series of sketches of varied aspects of that statesman's career. Viewed in this light, the volume may well serve the useful end of bringing freshly to the mind the character and activities of a great orator and a simple but intense personality, who played a leading rôle in his day, and made contributions to high political discussions which are still burning. Mr. Birrell's introductory pages resume the matter with sagacious humor, confronting Bright's ideals with the realities as we see them to-day, but agreeing that his heroic struggles for what he believed in availed him and his generation mightily, even if the goal still recedes with the years.

Sir Alfred Lyall, whose death at the age of seventy-six is reported from London, was the author of "Verses Written in India," "British Dominion in India," "Asiatic Studies," "Life of Warren Hastings," "Tennyson" (Men of Letters series), and "Life of the Marquis of Dufferin."

Science

Sturgis & Walton Co. promise this month "The Nervous Life," by Dr. George Partridge.

In "The House Fly—Disease Carrier," to be issued this spring by Stokes, Dr. Leland G. Howard insists that this insect should be exterminated.

"Science and the Criminal" is a book by C. A. Mitchell which Isaac Pitman is bringing out.

The Rev. E. P. Powell adds one more to his list of out-of-door books in his "How to Live in the Country" (Outing Publishing Company). Recent winters spent in Florida enable him to speak of Southern as well as Northern conditions. The volume discusses the more important aspects of the country-life problem, and though a bit repetitious, is simple and direct. There is never anything academic about Mr. Powell; he writes from his own experience, and is plain-spoken about the difficulties as well as the allurements of the farm. In telling how to choose the site, build the house, and prepare for the future of both farm and family, it makes an excellent companion to Professor Bailey's "Manual of Gardening," reviewed a year ago in these columns. The whole point of view is one of careful and economic management.

Quite different in this last respect is Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely's "Practical Flower Garden" (Macmillan). While Mr. Powell counts the dollars, and spreads them thinly over his nine-acre farm, using as little hired help as possible, and looking for profit, Mrs. Ely in a garden of apparently similar size enjoys the luxuries of trained workmen, unlimited supplies, and the pursuit of beauty alone. Though without the excuse of previous magazine publication, her book is the more disjointed of the two,

and as an example of bookmaking cannot compare with the work of the trained writer. But at bottom the two writers are one in a love of natural rather than artificial beauty, and from Mrs. Ely's pages the small householder will get the detailed directions which Mr. Powell does not always have space to give. That she also speaks from experience may be seen from the hundred pages devoted to the shrubs, vines, plants, and bulbs which she has successfully grown. The book is attractively illustrated.

Prof. H. C. Jones of the Johns Hopkins University has revised his book on the "Electrical Nature of Matter and Radiativity," published by the D. Van Nostrand Company. A relatively large number of books on this subject have been written recently, which it is difficult to classify, since, though not really scientific in treatment, they require too much technical knowledge to be popular. This means, perhaps, that the class of semi-scientific students is on the increase. Professor Jones has been diligent in collecting material for his book, but he has not the sureness of touch of one who has worked directly on the subject. For example, the impression is given that the theory of electrons is due solely to Sir J. J. Thomson, and that it is a simple theory supported by all the facts discovered. Now it is quite certain that there has never been a more perplexing class of phenomena than this, and that many, besides Lorentz, Larmor, and Abraham, have contributed largely to the fundamental ideas of the electric theory of matter. Instead of one theory, a number of theories have been proposed which differ essentially. Nor would it be admitted even by those convinced that the electron is "pure electricity disembodied of matter" that such a statement means an acceptance of Ostwald's doctrine of energy. For even if the electron is not matter or a property of matter, it is still just as difficult to class it as energy or as a property of energy. It is, on the other hand, a pleasure to note the restraint which Professor Jones exercises when he discusses such problems as the transmutation of the elements, interatomic energy, and disintegration of matter. The book, as a whole, impresses one as a sober account of a very important development in science. It is generally more accurate as an account of the chemical side of the phenomena than of the physical properties.

Although there was surely no pressing American need of "The Amateur Astronomer" (Dodd, Mead), by Gideon Riegler, translated by George Aubourne Clarke, the book is not altogether valueless. Its author hopes it may be a guide for use at the telescope; but as such it is inferior to a number of predecessors which really do help the amateur with a small instrument to get one object after another into the field of his telescope. There are two convenient ways of doing this, and Riegler has nothing to say about either of them; he tells merely what one may expect to see after he has accomplished the often tedious task of catching the elusive telescopic hare. His explanation of the achromatic lens is erroneous and misleading. Overmuch space is given to a type of telescope not yet much known in this country, the "brachyt" of Fritsch of Vienna, which has the grand advantage of small size, but is very sensi-

tive in use, and must need continual care and oft-repeated adjustment. The author's ideas about the excellence of observing sites are good, but the amateur, unfortunately, must use his little glass wherever and whenever he can. There is a much easier and more accurate stellar method of establishing a meridian line than the solar one this author gives. His suggestions about learning constellations are useful, and the geography of the sky is made quite clear and easy to follow. Variables and doubles are well described with lists. There is a good chapter on the sun, and its eclipses are not forgotten. Clusters and nebulae are well treated; and in a single line the writer disposes of the one crucial question concerning the ruddy planet: "*It knows and freezes and thaws, also, on Mars; that we know*" (p. 243). But, as if feeling that others might question this utterance, he reinforces it with valiant italics.

Even if Halley's comet had not returned, there was urgent need of a new general work on these interspatial wanderers. Guillemin's "World of Comets" of a generation ago is now quite out of date, and Watson's popular treatise had little currency. The gap is excellently filled by George F. Chambers's "The Story of the Comets, Simply Told, for General Readers" (Clarendon Press). Modelled on the comet chapters of his favorably known handbook of astronomy, this popular scientific writer has produced the best of all English treatises, meriting a place alongside Galle's "Verzeichniss" and other foreign works in this well-cultivated field. Chambers brings the subject down to the present, the frontispiece being an effective North African desert sketch of the daylight comet of 1910, as seen from Biskra. A third edition is already a desideratum; and it will no doubt contain the scientific results from last year's observations of Halley which are now in large part available. While in this country there was much public disappointment concerning this famous comet, on account of cloudy weather during the fortnight of its highest development, nevertheless astronomers were far from dissatisfied with their results; not the least, Mascart and Müller, who ascended the peak of Teneriffe, and Ellerman, who led an expedition to Hawaii, especially for the comet. Ritchey of the Carnegie Solar Observatory reports some marvellous photographs with that most powerful camera in the world, the sixty-inch mirror of his own construction at Mount Wilson, on which he finds that the clean-cut, filamentous streamers whose roots are in the nucleus exhibit relatively rapid fluctuations, with hourly changes of figure, somewhat simulating the momentary shifting of the streamers of the Aurora Borealis. And, according to Barnard's estimate, "Halley far exceeded all expectations as a spectacular display." Chambers devotes an entire chapter to Halley, and other chapters in his scholarly and critical fashion to all the varied phases of comet lore and investigation.

"The Open Air Crusaders," carrying on the cover an attractive color picture of a particularly "chipper" one of them, is primarily a report of the Elizabeth McCormick Open Air School in Chicago. It also contains much other information about such schools there and elsewhere, with various details concerning questions of

management, methods of ventilation, making of special clothing, and so on, all of them matters likely to be of interest to those who are engaged in solving open air and related problems in other cities. The book, of about one hundred pages and abundantly illustrated, is edited by Sherman C. Kingsley and may be obtained free of charge from the United Charities of Chicago, at No. 51 LaSalle Street, in that city.

Drama

The "Memories of a Manager" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), made up of the reminiscences and "random reflections" of Daniel Frohman during twenty-five years of active theatrical management, though written too largely from the business point of view to be very valuable as an essay on dramatic art—which, indeed, it does not profess to be—is, nevertheless, an interesting and instructive little volume, full of shrewd observation, practical information, and sound common sense. Mr. Frohman, a self-made man, occupies a distinguished position among the theatrical magnates of the day, by virtue of his unique experience in every detail of his profession, his intellectual ability, the cleanliness of his career, his decent standards, and his actual artistic accomplishment. His record in the two Lyceum Theatres, the Madison Square, Daly's, and elsewhere is honorable, and, on the whole, beneficial. He has produced many good plays, none either rank or vicious, has been associated with many of the ablest dramatists and players of his time, and has fostered successfully much literary and histrionic talent. His pleasant gossip concerning incidents behind the curtain, the making and remaking of plays, the accidents and inspirations of rehearsal, the ways of authors and actors, etc., will be read with eagerness by the unsophisticated layman, but need not be discussed here. His reflections are more important and significant. It could be wished, for no one could treat the subject with more knowledge or authority, that he had spoken more fully of the evils wrought by the present syndicate system. To these he only alludes. He admits, however, that the abolition of the old stock system has stopped the development of the art of acting, and expresses the hope that the old order of things may some day be at least partly restored. While maintaining that the primary object of the stage must be entertainment—which is in the broad sense true—he adds that the theatre should aim to represent life as it ought to be, rather than as it is. The essential qualities of the successful play he enumerates with expert precision. His dicta are not new, but are full of useful hints for budding dramatists. The financial failures of many prominent American actors in England he is inclined to attribute to insular prejudice. But there is another possible explanation, and that is that they landed there virtually unknown personalities. Eminent English actors, like Irving and the Kendals, have not been altogether strangers when they reached these shores. They had been advertised here by the American press, and the hordes of returning American tourists. Elsewhere he intimates that Shakespeare is more popu-

lar here among the less educated than the more highly educated classes. This is only partly true, for Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern recently attracted vast audiences on Broadway, but insofar as it is a fact, it is capable of easy explanation. The crowds who flock to inferior Shakespearean representations are not students of the bard. They know him only in the theatre. The real lovers of Shakespeare, especially those who have once seen him fitly interpreted, cannot endure to see him butchered on the stage. And capable Shakespearean interpreters are becoming rarer every day. Mr. Frohman, who thoroughly appreciates the value of trained actors, doubtless will realize the truth of this observation.

Herbert Farjeon, writing in the London *World*, makes a plea for the institution of "a periodic dramatic festival in London, based substantially on the ancient competitions in the Dionysian Theatre, but differing, of necessity, in particulars. I suggest (tentatively) that the festival should occupy three weeks; that the first should be devoted to six tragedies, the second to six comedies, and the third to twelve one-act plays, and an award evening for the announcement of results and the delivery of speeches and special addresses by the winners of the contests. It should not be hard to induce the promoters of the forthcoming National Theatre to take the whole scheme under their wing; for the festival—which, I suggest, should occur triennially—is essentially national in conception, and should form a remarkable feature of every third London season."

Margaret Townsend, author of "A Modern Saint Anthony," "The Sword of Damocles," and "The Statue of Flesh," is writing a four-act drama, entitled "The Passing of the Idle Rich," founded on Frederick Townsend Martin's book of that title.

By agreement with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Martin Harvey will soon revive Maeterlinck's poetic play, "Pelléas and Mélisande." According to his present intentions, it will be his first production in his forthcoming autumn tour. Afterwards it will have a prominent place in his repertory.

It is said that Herbert Trench means to give a revival of "Hamlet" at the London Haymarket Theatre, and that Laurence Irving will then make his first appearance as the Prince.

The Jules Sambon collection, which was one of the principal features of the Theatrical Exhibition held in the Paris Louvre in 1908, is to be sold at auction on May 1. It is very rich in costly, rare, and artistic objects, and is most varied and comprehensive in its composition. The catalogue begins with Greek vases, of which there are thirty-nine. The terra-cotta lamps are numerous and some of them very remarkable; they show scenes of cock-fighting, wrestling, combats with wild beasts, tragic masks, jugglers, performing animals, and many ancient views of amusements that are still in favor. Among the terra-cotta figurines there are some of exquisite beauty, some most forcibly grotesque, and some jointed, just as the modern doll is jointed. The earthenware masks are equally various and the bronzes—one of the most valuable parts of the collection—include pieces of rare beauty. The ivories, cameos, and

intaglios are full of interest. Among the portraits are a fine Le Kain as Mithridate by Mme. Labille-Guiard, and the portrait of Malibran by Pedrazzi. There are also portraits of Goldoni, Dejazet, Raucourt, and Talma, while the miniatures include Eleonora Duse, Fanny Elssler, Josephine Grassini by Quaglia, Malibran, and Talma. There is also a great and valuable assortment of engravings, photographs, autographs, programmes, play bills, etc.

Jacob Wendell, Jr., a member of the stock company of the New Theatre and a brother of Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard, died on Sunday at his home in this city in his forty-third year. Having shown uncommon histrionic talent in the Hasty Pudding Club at Cambridge, he began his professional career at the performance of "Antony and Cleopatra" with which the New Theatre was opened. He next played the dog in "The Blue Bird," and was to have appeared in the leading rôle of "What the Doctor Ordered" at the Astor Theatre last Friday evening.

Music

The Story of the Carol. By Edmonstone Duncan. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

English Melodies from the 13th to the 18th Century. Edited by Vincent Jackson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3 net.

Old English Instruments of Music. By Francis W. Galpin. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50 net.

Carols are inseparably associated in most minds with Christmas, and the French, whose singers have been particularly prolific in this field, have a special "Dictionnaire de Noëls." Mr. Duncan, however, uses the word carol in its widest sense, in which it is almost coextensive with folksong. The lullaby and pastoral are its oldest forms. He finds an approach to it in the personal panegyric, the individual ode, of the Greeks. He cites the testimony of St. Jerome that carols were in use in the fifth century. He labels "Sumer is icumen in," of which England is so proud because it is the earliest extant instance of polyphonic music, as a "spring carol." He devotes a special chapter to the secular uses of the carol, explaining that "in the vast bulk of Caroly, it matters not of which country, . . . a large part of such pieces originated with and belong to the people. They are a sort of folk-song, a part of minstrelsy, as distinguished from the music of the church." Yet, as a rule, the two meet half-way—the priest in holiday guise, the peasant inclined toward worship; and "no one can certainly say this is of the church, that is of the people." What makes it still more difficult to separate the two mentally is the habit of the mediaeval church composers of using the old carols as suitable groundwork

for Nativity masses, motets, and anthems.

Sir John Stainer has expressed the opinion that the singing of carols, in the narrower sense of songs of Nativity, grew out of the mediæval mysteries. Mr. Duncan devotes a chapter to the "Marienlieder" from which the early carols drew their legendry, and another to the strange ceremonies and customs connected with these songs. His volume is richly illustrated with facsimiles of mediæval documents and with the words and music of dozens of carols, among which a Polish tune of the thirteenth century (p. 53) is particularly pleasing. A biographical appendix, a glossary of words, a chronological table, and a bibliography complete the volume.

Vincent Jackson's collection of English melodies includes a hundred well-chosen examples, from "Sumer is icumen in" to John Bull's "God Save the King." They belong partly to the type of anonymous folksongs, but most of them are by well-known composers, from Dowland and Campion to Charles Dibdin, Samuel Wesley, and J. W. Calcott. In explaining why Byrd is represented by only one song and Tallis by none, Mr. Jackson points out the main reason why old England is so far behind the continent as a producer of art-songs of the simpler kind: Byrd's vocal music "usually needs five voices to do it justice. The craze for madrigal-writing has robbed the song-world of many a priceless treasure." On the subject of folksong and its relation to art song, Mr. Jackson makes some sensible and timely remarks. He holds that no sharp distinction can be made between the two kinds (most of the songs in his book prove this); that inasmuch as two persons cannot share the invention of a melody, every folksong must have an individual creator, although the original air may be modified afterwards; and that though folksong often has a humble origin, it has oftener received its impulse from the cleverest inventors of the time. "All that is necessary for a folksong is that the people should sing it and make it their own."

In an appendix no fewer than 133 English song composers of the thirteenth to the eighteenth century are named. Of all these, Henry Purcell is most liberally represented in this volume. His elaborate art "first proved what the human voice could do with a well-developed air." Unfortunately, after him the art of song-writing suffered many checks. Every now and then the historian notes a grand effort in the direction of progress, then the wave of energy flags and fails. At the present day, the author concludes, English song-writers still have "a vast, if not unexplored, continent before them." English song of the nineteenth century is strongly saturated with foreign influences, from Mendelssohn to Wagner; but in

the present volume one breathes purely British air—usually an atmosphere of gayety mingled with ecclesiastic strains. The music is printed with good type, and each song has an initial decoration by Herbert Cole.

In the preface to his new book on old English instruments of music Mr. Galpin laments the fact that England has no general collection, like that of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the lover of music can trace the evolution of his favorite instrument through the long ages of the past by a graded series of typical specimens. His splendid volume, with its numerous exceptionally beautiful half-tone illustrations, in which one can almost see the grain of the wood in the case of viols, harps, lutes, and guitars, might almost be called the equivalent for such a museum. There are fifty-four of these plates, picturing instruments in use up to the end of the eighteenth century; and most of the mediæval miniatures are different from those so often reprinted in the musical histories. While mainly concerned with the diverse crotts, horns, harps, citterns, dulcimers, rebeccs, viols, virginals, recorders, shawms, hornpipes, cornetts, organs, and other old instruments as far as connected with English life, Mr. Galpin, who is an authority on his subject, has gone to times most remote for their origin and traced their wanderings through countries far removed from the British Isles. A volume so painstaking and authoritative will be found to have its uses not only for collectors and antiquarians, but for ethnologists, historians, and writers of fiction with mediæval local coloring.

When Boston got its own opera company the announcement that the repertory would be limited to Italian and French operas was made with a certain swagger that seemed dissonant in a town made famous by an orchestra which plays chiefly German music. After two seasons of Italian and French opera, the second of which has resulted in a deficit of \$135,000, it is now announced that German operas will be included in next week's repertory. Chicago, also, is promised plenty of Wagner, some of it in English. As for New York, Wagner was in the lead, as usual, during the season just ended, and the most popular opera was by another German, Humperdinck, whose "Königskinder" was sung eleven times at the Metropolitan, the nearest approach to it being Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West," which was heard nine times. Wagner altogether had 34 performances, Puccini 29, Verdi 26, Humperdinck 17. The number of German operas sung was the same as that of the Italian—fourteen. Of operas by French composers there were ten, including those contributed by Dippel, with his popular stars, headed by Mary Garden and Maurice Renaud. Next season, to give us a little more Wagner, Mr. Gatti-Casazza will revive "Rienzi," which, with its spectacular features in the manner of Meyer-

beer, will appeal also to those who are not Wagnerites.

Henry W. Savage announces the engagement of Luisa Villani for the part of Minnie in his production of an English version of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" next season. She will alternate with Edna Showalter. Mme. Villani was born in San Francisco of Italian parents. In 1907 Gatti-Casazza and Toscanini engaged her for "Orfeo," "Otello," and "Meistersinger," in Milan, and since that time she has been heard in North and South America and Mexico.

Liszt festivals and concerts, in commemoration of the centenary of his birth, will be given in many cities next October. At Budapest there will be a series of concerts lasting from the 21st to the 23d of the month. The "Coronation Mass," given under the direction of Felix Weingartner, will take place on the morning of the first day in the Church of St. Matthew, and in the evening the "Legend of St. Elizabeth," will be performed in a scenic version at the Royal Opera House. The 22d and 23d are reserved for the performance of pianoforte compositions by Liszt, and among the concert-pianists who will appear will be Eugen d'Albert, Frederick Lamond, Moriz Rosenthal, Emil Sauer, Bernard Stavenhagen, and Mme. Sofie Menter.

Much new and valuable material bearing upon the life and character of Richard Wagner has been recently rendered available for a few persons who have been permitted to consult the Wahnfried archives in Bayreuth. The favorable facilities thus afforded for special research have enabled Julius Kapp in his "Richard Wagner, eine Biographie," the first volume of which has just been published by Schuster & Löffler in Berlin, to give a fuller and more accurate account of the celebrated composer's early career than that in any previous life of Wagner, and to throw a new light on many personal events supposed to be already well known. It is an octavo book containing 240 pages of text and 112 pages of illustrations. Unfortunately, the author is not a musician, and the second part of the work which treats of Wagner's musical compositions is far inferior to the first purely biographical part; it contains a number of palpable errors and strange misconceptions.

Art

Iranische Felsreliefs: Aufnahmen und Untersuchungen von Denkmälern aus Alt- und Mittelpersischer Zeit. Von Friedrich Sarre und Ernst Herzfeld. Folio volume, photolithographs; quarto volume, text and illustrative material. Berlin: Ernst Wasmuth.

A notable contribution to the history of Persian sculpture, and also of Persian architecture in early times, has recently been made by the publication of a royal portfolio of photographs, accompanied by a handsome quarto volume of nearly three hundred pages containing an examination and discussion of the characteristics of these monuments in stone left by the early Achæ-

menian kings and the Sasanian rulers of the Middle Persian Empire.

The huge portfolio that comprises most of the material which is made use of in the quarto, consists of photographs beautifully taken by Dr. Sarre during his journey through this part of Persia some ten years ago. Especially fine is the picture of the Tomb of Cyrus and that of the Tomb of Darius; particular mention should likewise be made of the plates portraying the monuments at Tak-i Bustan, near Kermanshah, in Western Persia; while those representing the various sculptured ruins at Pasargade and Persepolis serve well to supplement the two volumes of Stolze and Andreas, published long ago. The photographs of the rock at Bisitun, or Bahistan, on which the great historic inscription of Darius is chiseled, are highly picturesque. Striking is the one that gives the cleft in the mountain where the edict is carved, as it shows the rock at such an angle as to present the opposite wall as well as the inscribed face. On the other hand, the photograph of the sculpture of Darius and the rebels whom he vanquished was taken not on the lofty ledge but from the foot of the crag, and will not bear comparison with the successful photograph since procured by King and Thompson for the British Museum. How difficult it was to obtain a photograph on the ledge is known only to the few who have made the hazardous ascent to the dizzy height where the sculptures are hewn above the inscriptions. As to the inscriptions themselves, there still remains the feat for some venturesome young scholar of taking detailed photographs of each of the cuneiform tablets, panel by panel, thus supplementing the great achievement of Sir Henry Rawlinson, who transcribed them by hand. Such a collection of actual photographs would serve to complete the partial collation of Rawlinson's work made in 1903 by an American scholar, and the careful revision made a year later by the two Englishmen named above.

A noteworthy plate in the total collection of fifty-one in the portfolio is the next to the last—the photograph of a modern rock-hewn sculpture at Rai (ancient Rhages), near Teheran. This sculpture belongs to the early part of the 19th century and represents Fath Ali Shah with his courtiers about the throne. It is interesting as proving that this king led the way in disregarding the Mohammedan law against graven images, which had robbed Persia of the sculptural art for more than a thousand years. One or two of his successors ventured to follow his example, and, if once freed from a fear of iconoclastic fanaticism, Persia may some day again become a contributor to art through the chisel and the stone.

The quarto volume of text which accompanies the folio is rich in smaller

photographs and reproductions to illustrate the various subjects presented. In this part of the work Dr. Herzfeld, who has likewise visited Iran, has admirably shared with Dr. Sarre in the task of describing and discussing the historic monuments under consideration.

Both of these able men are to be congratulated on their accomplishment. Not only that, but Germany is to be felicitated upon possessing enterprising publishers like the firm of Wasmuth in Berlin, who are willing to bring out such works, even at the risk of pecuniary loss, with the aim of advancing still higher the renown which German scholarship enjoys in the world.

"The Ideals of Indian Art," by E. B. Havell, and "Early Norman Castles in the British Isles," by Mrs. E. Armitage, are books in Murray's list.

Two volumes of the concluding portion of "The Domestic Architecture in England During the Tudor Period" will be issued by Batsford.

Stokes's art series have several additions this season. The Painters series has as new subjects Constable, Romney, Masaccio, Vermeer, and Metsu. Masterpieces in Color series now includes Corot and Delacroix, while brochures on Fra Lippo Lippi and Montagna will be ready in June. To the Great Masters series is added "Three French Painters of the XVIII Century—Le Brun, Chardin, and Fragonard."

"Blake's Vision of the Book of Job, a Study" (Dent-Dutton), by Joseph Wicksteed, is one of those books that require a patient reader. Mr. Wicksteed is convinced that these famous designs are not merely illustrations for the Book of Job, but so many hints of Blake's individual view of salvation. In general, we are told that both God and Satan are to be regarded as phases or projections of Job's own personality. Job's sin is spiritual pride and self-sufficiency. His deliverance, like that of Faust, is to be attained through experience. Citations from the prophetic give considerable color to this interpretation. Blake often is extravagant in thought and utterance, but he is seldom vague. It would not be surprising if his writings contained a system. Mr. Wicksteed seems to be capable of penetrating to the thought through the difficulty of the form, and we should welcome further studies of the poet-mystic from his hand. The present book appeals to lovers of Blake only. Others will find it hard reading. Good reproductions of the etchings accompany the text, and the quarto volume is well made. At times Mr. Wicksteed's explanations of the plates seem strained.

For example, the simplest reading of the symbols at the bottom of illustration vi would be that they are the signs of decrepitude in Ecclesiastes xii—namely, the silver cord, the grasshopper, and the pitcher broken at the fountain. Mr. Wicksteed's suggestion that the broken pitcher is Job's potsherd seems both trivial and far fetched. In general, he has kept his head, and among Blake commentators this constitutes a rare distinction.

"La Pittura del Quattrocento" (Milan: Hoepli) is the first part of the seventh volume of Adolfo Venturi's monumental "Storia

dell' Arte Italiana," and marks the middle point of the work. It treats the belated Gothic painters throughout Italy and completes the story of the Florentine school for the century. For its comprehensive ingathering of scattered information and its five hundred cuts this book must be in the hands of all serious students. Its very needfulness makes the more glaring certain defects of accuracy and judgment. We find especially the failure to explain the author's relations to his predecessors. For example, a special student of Botticelli will know that Professor Venturi, against such critics as Berenson and Horne, agrees with the late Hermann Ulmann as to the early work. But a novice cannot gather that fact from a bare mention of Ulmann's book in a bibliographical footnote. The failure to cite Ulmann's argument seems to us only less unfortunate than to adopt the view itself. These curious pictures with their unassimilated combination of the moods of Lippi and Verrocchio, are none of them of a quality to fit into Botticelli's work. Professor Venturi has better authority for seeing the hand of Masolino in the Brancacci Chapel. But neither he nor any other advocate of the Vasarian tradition has fairly met Schmarsow's objection that such backward work as Masolino's frescoes in the Baptistry of Castiglione d'Olona cannot have followed such advanced work as the Adam and Eve and the Tabitha of the Carmine. Eventually, we believe, scholars will have to come around to Crowe and Cavalcaselle's view that Masaccio alone is now in evidence in the Brancacci Chapel. On the very contentious matter of Leonardo da Vinci's early work our author takes the traditional view, regarding as Leonardo's an undefined portion of Verrocchio's Baptism and the Annunciation of the Uffizi. It seems to us clear gain to get rid of the gratuitous hypothesis that the tiny Annunciation of the Louvre must be regarded as Leonardo's earliest work. Such a position is tantamount to denying him a Quattrocento phase. For the Lichtenstein portrait and the Madonna of the Pink at Munich Professor Venturi suggests the convenient and plausible attribution of Lorenzo di Credi. Interesting novelties of the book are the demonstration of transalpine influence in the painting of Lombardy and the Marches. Especially interesting is the suggestion that those enigmatic masters, the Sanseverini, drew largely for their designs upon French miniatures of the late fourteenth century. Very oddly Professor Venturi fails to account for the fine and well-known examples of Fra Angelico in the Gardner and Johnson collections. As always Professor Venturi is good reading. These hints must suffice to convey some notion of the various interest of this very uneven work.

George Augustus Holmes and Frederick Daniel Harvey, both of whom died recently, were best known as painters of domestic scenes. Both were advanced in age, but were regular exhibitors at the Royal Academy.

Harry Fenn, artist and founder of the American Water Color Society, died last week at his home in Montclair, N. J., aged seventy-two. Born in England, he came to this country at the age of nineteen, and soon won considerable reputation by illustrating Whittier's "Snow Bound" and "Ballads of New England," which were among the first

of our illustrated gift books. In 1870 he made an extended tour to gather material for his "Picturesque America." Later he put forth "Picturesque Europe," "Picturesque Palestine," and "Sinai and Egypt."

The death, by his own hand, is reported from St. Petersburg of M. Kryzhevsky, the landscape painter and member of the Russian Academy.

Finance

A FITFUL TRADE RECOVERY.

That trade activity has slackened throughout the country, and that the hopes of progressive revival, based on February's abrupt expansion, have not been realized in the sequel, are sufficiently well-recognized facts. They are facts, as usual, which may be fitted to a wide diversity of theories. Conversation about trade resembles conversation about the stock market, in that every one who engages in it is entitled to his own ideas on the subject, and will be respectfully listened to by the others. When people discuss a political situation or a religious situation, or even the condition of their own health, they are apt to quarrel, to talk in an angry voice, to break off friendships, and sometimes to come to blows. Not so in discussing the business situation. The "tariff-influence theory," the "cycle-of-prosperity theory," the "too-much-government theory," the "waiting-for-the-harvest theory," the "anti-Trust-decision theory," and the theory of the general cantankerousness of things, all have their innings as the undisputed right of the man advancing them.

The result, however, is apt to be a good deal of mental confusion, and a state of mind which cannot see the forest for the trees. In particular, the perfectly familiar fact is apt to be overlooked that, in recovery from a period of depression, trade does not surge forward in a sudden tidal wave of industrial activity, but moves by what seems, even if the general drift of things is reassuring, and even if each successive movement touches a higher mark of activity than the one before, to be only fits and starts. There will be buying movements in February which make every one predict that the turn has come; weeks of stagnation in April which inspire the idea that things are worse than before; new buying movements in July or September which cause fresh revision of ideas; another lapse into inactivity; and so it goes on until, if conditions really favor trade revival, the markets get fairly under way for continuous revival.

There is no mystery about this process; we saw precisely the same thing in 1908 and 1904 and 1897, and afterward we understood it perfectly. The explanation is that men in the thick of

business affairs discover indications of undoubted betterment; that they all make the discovery at once; that they all lay in new supplies at once; but that they do not buy too much, because they know that the consumer is still a doubtful factor. Having stocked up simultaneously, they stop buying simultaneously, and simultaneously stand by to watch the course of distribution. This is the real philosophy of the fits and starts. When their new supplies have been worked off, they are seen again in the market at first hands; and in due course, if everything goes well, consumer and producer are moving along together and trade expansion is the recognized order of the day. But meantime all of us have our cherished theory to explain why everything does not happen instantaneously.

While merchants and manufacturers are taking this calmly judicious view of the situation, the Stock Exchange finds that its mind is free from cobwebs. Of that fact the past week has given an interesting illustration. A stock market such as has become familiar to us during the dozen past years would inevitably have moved in response to the incidents of the week on the Mexican border. It would have done so, not because the community in general was dismayed at the situation or because people expected war—they did not expect it, even when fire-eating correspondents of New York newspapers wired particulars of the Mexican government's perfidies. But action which would have precipitated war was possible during at least twenty-four hours, and the Stock Exchange did not display as much interest in the matter as the London or Paris markets would have shown toward news that the Russian government had asked what China proposed to do in Kashgar.

Perhaps, after all, the explanation of the market's indifference to Mexico is that people did not seriously believe that there was any cause for worry. But that, again, embodies a good deal of the philosophy of the present market, which seems in an unusual degree to be a market of common sense. We may be sure that, if things had really been moving as they were in 1898—with Legislatures passing war resolutions, yellow newspapers intercepting private and confidential letters of Spanish diplomats, Congressmen's wives with the American flag around their shoulders pressing to the front of the galleries of the House, and even the luck of accident throwing its weight into the scale—then the Stock Exchange would have been heard from. The market, indeed, anticipated much of that series of incidents thirteen years ago, and had completed its own panicky liquidation before the general public even knew that war was inevitable.

This is traditionally supposed to be

the function of a stock market—a function which was no doubt fulfilled as completely by the apathy of the present week as by the excitement of 1898. But in a series of intervening years, we have grown accustomed to markets which acted very differently. If high financiers were deeply committed to a speculation for the rise, during the period in question, a situation like that of Tuesday of last week would probably have been accompanied by widespread tips that acquisition of Mexico would be a "bull point" of the first importance, and that this was only another reason for buying stocks. Or, if high financiers were themselves too tightly tied up to stir, and their antagonists were riding down the market roughshod, we should as readily have heard, through the news slips and the private wires and the man with his finger at our button-hole, that the Mexicans were across the border and marching on Galveston. For those, as a matter of fact, were markets which endeavored to sum up the news of the day, not in the light of financial common sense, but of common nonsense.

Whether the present sane view of things on the Stock Exchange is destined to be permanent or not, the contrast with the markets of those other not very distant days is at least refreshing. It suggests to mind the office which such a market can perform, and which it ought to perform in any properly-regulated financial community. That there are events not far ahead of us, on which we shall be particularly glad to have the enlightened judgment of financial markets, nobody doubts.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Adams, W. S. *Investigation of the Rotation Period of the Sun by Spectroscopic Methods*. Carnegie Institution, Washington.
- Adventures of School-Boys. By J. R. Coryell and others. Harper. 60 cents.
- Allison, W. H. *Inventory of Unpublished Material for American Religious History in Protestant Church Archives and Other Repositories*. Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- Atkinson, F. W. *The Disintegrating Church*. Broadway Pub. Co.
- Bacon, D. *Operas That Every Child Should Know*. Doubleday, Page. 90 cents net.
- Bates, E. L., and Charlesworth, F. *Practical Mathematics and Geometry*. Van Nostrand. \$1.25 net.
- Beecham, R. K. *Gettysburg*. Chicago: McClurg. \$1.75 net.
- Bennett, W. H. *The Moabite Stone*. Scribner. \$1 net.
- Bentley, W. *Diary*. Vol. III. 1803-1810. Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute.
- Bingham, H. *Across South America*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50 net.
- Boas, F. *Handbook of American Indian Languages*. Part 1. Bureau Amer. Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
- Boggs, Mrs. J. *Haphazard Quotations*. Alice Harriman Co. 75 cents net.
- Brown, J. W. *Florence Past and Present*. Scribner. \$1.50 net.
- Butler's *Unconscious Memory*. Dutton. \$1.50 net.
- Chatley, H. *Principles and Design of Aeroplanes*. Van Nostrand. 50 cents net.
- Clouston, T. S. *Unsoundness of Mind*. Dutton. \$2.50 net.

- D'Ooge, B. L. Latin for Beginners. Boston: Ginn. \$1.
- Duncan, E. The Story of the Carol. Scribner. \$1.25 net.
- Fairclough, M. A. The Ideal Cookery Book. Dutton. \$3 net.
- Field Museum of Natural History, Report of the Directors, for 1910. Chicago.
- Fogazzaro's Leila. Translated by Mary P. Agnetti. Doran. \$1.35 net.
- Forman, H. J. The Ideal Italian Tour. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$1.50 net.
- Gavf, E. A Comedy of Circumstance. Doubleday, Page. \$1.
- Gould, F. J. The Divine Archer: Founded on the Indian Epic of the Ramayana. Dutton. 60 cents net.
- Grinnell, G. B. Trials of the Pathfinders. Scribner. \$1.50 net.
- Hadden, J. C. Master Musicians. Chicago: McClurg. \$1.75 net.
- Hibben, J. G. A Defence of Prejudice, and Other Essays. Scribner. \$1 net.
- Hicks, W. W. The Sanctuary—Maha-Virā (Inner Wisdom Series, Vol. II). Boston: Sanctuary Pub. Co. \$1.25.
- Hodges, G. The Training of Children in Religion. Appleton. \$1.50 net.
- Hodgetts, E. A. B. The House of Hohenzollern: Two Centuries of Berlin Court Life. Dutton. \$5 net.
- Hoffmann, Prof. Later Magic. New edition, enlarged. Dutton. \$2 net.
- Holt, A. The Valley of Regret. Lane. \$1.50.
- Jardine, J. The Best Vegetarian Dishes I Know. Dutton. 50 cents net.
- Kellicott, W. E. The Social Direction of Human Evolution. Appleton. \$1.50 net.
- Laufer, C. W. Key-notes of Optimism. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1 net.
- Lee, R. H. Letters. Collected and edited by J. C. Ballagh. Vol. I, 1762-1778. Macmillan. \$2.50 net.
- Lillibridge, W. A Breath of Prairie, and Other Stories. Chicago: McClurg. \$1.20 net.
- Lowndes, Mrs. B. Jane Oglander. Scribner. \$1.25 net.
- McBryde, J. M. Brer Rabbit in the Folk-Tales of the Negro and Other Races. Sewanee, Tenn.: University Press.
- Markham, C. The Incas of Peru. Dutton. \$3 net.
- Mark, H. T. The Unfolding of Personality as the Chief Aim in Education. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$1.
- Mathiez, A. La Déportation des Prêtres et la Sécularisation de l'Etat Civil (conséquences du 10 Août 1792). Paris: E. Leroux.
- Maurel, A. Little Cities of Italy. Translated by H. Gerard. Putnam. \$2.50.
- May, F. L. Lyrics from Lotus Lands. Boston: Poet Lore Co. \$1.50 net.
- Messer, C. J. Next-Night Stories. Broadway Pub. Co.
- Modern Business. Vol. VII, Investment and Speculation, by T. Conway and A. W. Atwood; Vol. VIII, Insurance and Real Estate, by E. R. Hardy and W. Lindner. Alex. Hamilton Institute.
- Moore, J. T. Jack Ballington Forester. Philadelphia: Winston Co. \$1.20 net.
- Myers, F. A. The Future Citizen. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1.20 net.
- Narratives of Early Carolina—1650-1708. Scribner. \$3 net.
- Neuman, B. P. The Lone Heights. London: Murray.
- Ollone, Le Commandant d'. Les Derniers Barbares. Paris: Pierre Lafitte.
- Report of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, 1910.
- Robertson, C. G. England under the Hanoverians. Putnam. \$3.
- Rose, L. Farm Dairying. Chicago: McClurg. \$1.25 net.
- Ross, R. The Prevention of Malaria. Dutton. \$5 net.
- Rostand, E. Les Musardises. Lemcke & Buechner.
- Royce, M. The Passing of the American Conditions in America. Thomas Whitaker. \$1.20 net.
- Ryno, W. Amen, the God of the Amonians. Broadway Pub. Co. \$1.
- Seaman, A. H. When a Cobbler Ruled the King. Sturgis & Walton. \$1.25 net.
- Seawell, M. E. The Ladies' Battle. Macmillan. \$1 net.
- Shurter, E. D. American Oratory of Today. Austin, Tex.: South-west Pub. Co.
- Snedeker, C. D. The Coward of Thermopylae. Doubleday, Page. \$1.20.
- Stephens, R. N., and G. E. T. Roberts. A Soldier of Valley Forge. Boston: Page. \$1.50.
- Stilwell, A. E. Universal Peace—War Is Mesmerism. Second edition. Bankers Pub. Co.
- Stimson's Law Dictionary. New edition, revised by H. C. Voorhees. Boston: Little, Brown. \$3 net.
- Taylor, F. W. The Principles of Scientific Management. Harper. \$1.50 net.
- Townley, H. English Woodlands and Their Story. Dutton. \$5 net.
- Townsend, J. S. The Theory of Ionization of Cases by Collision. Van Nostrand. \$1.25 net.
- Tinayre, M. The Shadow of Love. Lane. \$1.50.
- Vorse, M. H. The Very Little Person. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$1 net.
- Webb, A. D. New Dictionary of Statistics: A Complement to the Fourth Edition of Muhihi's "Dictionary of Statistics." Dutton. \$7 net.
- Weng, G. Schopenhauer-Darwin—Pessimismus oder Optimismus? Stechert.
- Wentworth, P. More Than Kin. Putnam. \$1.35 net.
- Whitie, S. E. The Cabin. Doubleday, Page. \$1.50.
- Wight, J. K. The Beginning of Things in Nature and in Grace, or a Brief Commentary on Genesis. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1.20 net.
- Winter, N. O. Argentina and Her People of To-day. Boston: Page. \$3.
- Winter, W. Over the Border. Moffat, Yard. \$3 net.
- Yager, W. E. Medicine in the Forest. Oneonta, N. Y.: Oneonta Herald Pub. Co.

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